

A comedy actor in
stand the sound of
an ear injury sustained
was awarded \$112,500
in an out-of-court settlement.
The actor, who was
temporarily deaf, had
been performing in a
theater in New York City.
The settlement was
reached after a long
legal battle. The actor
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Reagan Says Action in Grenada Is Over, Withdrawal Will Begin



President Ronald Reagan announcing the appointment of Donald Rumsfeld, right, as his envoy to the Middle East.

Reagan Names Rumsfeld Special Envoy to Mideast

By Fred Harris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday appointed Donald Rumsfeld, a moderate Republican and former defense secretary, to be the new U.S. special envoy to the Middle East.

Mr. Reagan called on "all those who share our sincere desire for peace" in the Middle East to work with Mr. Rumsfeld to "achieve a just and lasting peace."

Mr. Rumsfeld, a former congressman and White House official, is one of the biggest defense research organizations.

Mr. Rumsfeld, 51, said he did not know when he would go to the Middle East but that he expected to be away "for prolonged periods."

He said he did not know what could be done to bring about a Syrian troop withdrawal from Lebanon but intended to "immerse" himself in his assignment in hopes "I can be helpful."

Besides serving as secretary of defense under President Gerald R. Ford in 1975-1977, Mr. Rumsfeld was White House chief of staff and U.S. representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Rumsfeld was a Republican member of the House from Illinois from 1963 to 1969, when he resigned to join the Nixon administration as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and later as director of the Cost of Living Council.

Mr. Rumsfeld will be the president's personal representative in the Middle East. His appointment runs for six months and does not require Senate approval.

Appearing with Mr. Rumsfeld at the White House briefing room, Mr. Reagan said "I cannot think of a better individual" to undertake the task of helping negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and working for a peace settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

"We intend to work and use the talents of our best minds to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," the president said.

Mr. Reagan appealed to the Lebanese leaders meeting in Geneva to "put the problems of the past aside" and "move toward a national consensus."

"Progress in their talks could lead to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of a truly representative government," he said.

The president said Richard Fairbanks, another U.S. negotiator in the Middle East, would "continue his critical involvement in these issues." Mr. Fairbanks now is in Geneva for the Lebanon reconciliation meetings.

Mr. Reagan said "progress in Lebanon will add momentum to the serious efforts that are going on to establish broader peace" in the Middle East. He said his September 1982 peace formula was "the best chance for a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

"No one's come up with a better proposal since," said Mr. Reagan of his "realistic" plan, which included a freeze on Israeli settlement of the West Bank and self-government for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan, Israel, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization all rejected participation in the negotiations Mr. Reagan proposed.

Mr. Rumsfeld said the U.S. objective of peace in the Middle East "is worth our best efforts and that is what is intended." He said he would become involved "almost immediately" in his new post.

Mr. Rumsfeld, in a brief exchange with reporters, said he did not expect to be a full-time envoy for several months, he has severed his ties with G.D. Searle & Co., the Skokie, Illinois, pharmaceutical company he heads. He also serves as chairman of the board of trustees of the Rand

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ESTABLISHED 1887



President Fidel Castro of Cuba welcomed an escapee from Grenada in Havana Thursday. The man was one of 57 wounded Cubans returned by U.S. forces on Grenada. The United States was accused of encouraging Cubans captured in Grenada to defect. Page 4.

Grenada and Lebanon Raise Doubts About U.S. Intelligence Operations

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut on Oct. 23 and the unexpectedly large Cuban presence that American forces say they found in Grenada have raised major questions about the performance of U.S. intelligence agencies.

These questions, like earlier ones about security at the marine headquarters, are being examined at senior levels of the Reagan administration and by Congress.

The intelligence questions revolve around two immediate concerns: whether better information might have helped prevent the attack on the marines in Beirut and whether the troops that invaded Grenada were sufficiently informed about the strength of Cuban forces on the island.

According to the officials, the events in Lebanon and Grenada raised fundamental questions about the nation's intelligence agencies, including whether the United States had become too dependent on sophisticated electronic surveillance instead of human agents for spying.

These questions have put the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence organizations in the defensive and produced strains with the uniformed military services. Military officers who commanded the invasion of Grenada, for example, complained that assault forces were not prepared for the stiff resistance they encountered from Cuban troops.

In Lebanon, U.S. intelligence agencies had been trying to monitor terrorist groups and to anticipate political developments among the volatile Muslim and Christian communities. Reagan administration officials said.

Because of the difficulty of infiltrating militant groups, however, the resulting intelligence tended to lack the specific information needed to block terrorist activities, they said.

Three days before a terrorist drove a truck with two tons of explosives into the marine headquarters at Beirut International Airport, killing about 230 U.S. servicemen, the CIA reported that a pro-Iranian Muslim splinter group appeared to be planning an attack against the marines. The report was widely distributed among senior government officials, including marine commanders.

Defenders of the CIA cite the report, which appeared in the highly classified National Intelligence Digest on Oct. 20, as evidence that the agency provided at least some warning before the Beirut bombing, even if it did not specify the time, target or type of attack.

General Paul X. Kelley, the marine commander, told members of the House Armed Services Committee on Wednesday that no one gave the marines the detailed intelligence they needed to prevent a suicide bombing attack. "I'm not talking about those broad, vague, general statements that they hide behind," he said. "I'm talking about specificity, about a truck."

In Grenada, Defense Department officials said they were surprised by both the number of armed Cuban combat forces and the extent of Soviet and Cuban influence on the island.

Intelligence officials acknowledged that detailed information on both subjects was unavailable, but said that planning for the invasion moved so rapidly that there was little time to prepare the kind of tactical intelligence normally required for a military assault.

The officials noted that the CIA estimated before the invasion that there were about 700 Cubans in Grenada, a figure that the Defense Department ultimately accepted. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Whites Vote 2-1 In South Africa For Parliament With Nonwhites

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — The government Thursday won an overwhelming 65-percent endorsement from South Africa's white voters of a new constitution that will give nominal political rights to some nonwhites for the first time.

Liberal and far-rightist parties, which opposed the constitution, both fared badly. The liberals opposed the constitution because they considered it tokenism, the rightists because they saw it as the thin end of a wedge. The "no" vote prevailed in only one of the country's 15 polling regions.

Final results showed 1.36 million votes, or 66.3 percent, in favor and 691,577 votes, or 33.7 percent, against.

The government's almost 2-to-1 margin exceeded all predictions, and U.S. diplomatic sources were quickly expressing the hope that it would encourage Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha to introduce further changes in the system of strict segregation called apartheid.

Mr. Botha himself strengthened these hopes after the result was announced when he said at a news conference that "we now have a vote in favor of evolutionary reform." But he still left doubts about what kind of change he had in mind for the 21 million blacks, who do not feature in the new constitution.

Mr. Botha also said he hoped the result would "strengthen the attitude of friendly nations" toward South Africa. Referring specifically to the United States and the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, he said: "I think it will contribute to better understanding."

But leaders in the black community, which did not participate in the referendum, continued to express opposition to the constitution and anger at their exclusion from it. Many said they saw the strong "yes" vote by whites as "a recipe for disaster."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the most important of the moderate black leaders, who campaigned to persuade whites to vote no, said in a statement from his headquarters at Umtata, in Natal, that his followers would have to assess whether they could continue to maintain their moderate stance.

Nathoo Moolana, a leading spokesman in the black township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg, said the big yes vote meant either that Mr. Botha had been too timid and that "he could have gone for real reform rather than this worthless thing," or that the whites who had voted yes had not realized "what a meaningless thing they were voting for."

Those people need a different: constitutional development in South Africa," he said.

Local observers took this to mean that Mr. Botha's ideas for the future of the blacks are still based on the tribal homelands and not on a further expansion of the central government.

Mr. Botha said at the news conference that he would consult soon with colored and Indian leaders and ask them whether they wanted a referendum or an election to test opinion on the constitution in their communities.

Andries Treurnicht, leader of the far-rightist Conservative Party, which apparently had about a third of its supporters defect, said: "We accept the results of the referendum only as a battle lost in the total struggle of our people." He repeated his claim that the new constitution would open the way to eventual black majority rule and was thus a formula for "white suicide."

U.S. Welcomes Result
The White House said Thursday that the United States welcomed the adoption of a new South African constitution that "opens the way to constructive, evolutionary change," United Press International reported from Washington.

PLO Rebels Start Attack On Arafat Strongholds

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels launched a major offensive Thursday against Yasser Arafat's last redoubt in Lebanon — two Palestinian refugee camps just north of the port of Tripoli.

At least 50 people were killed and more than 200 others were wounded by tank and heavy artillery fire, according to the Lebanese authorities.

Shells struck oil storage tanks between the seaside Nahr al-Bared and Badawi Palestinian camps, igniting fires that raged out of control for most of the day, according to reports reaching Beirut.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has been in Tripoli since mid-September. Expelled from Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon in June, he has accused Syria of backing Palestinian dissidents in el-Fatah, the mainstream PLO guerrilla organization and Mr. Arafat's long-time power base.

The offensive appeared to follow a familiar pattern of Syrian military operations. While Syrian forces appeared to be providing supporting fire, and reportedly sent up planes for mock bombing raids over Mr. Arafat's positions, the ground fighting was waged by surrogates. In this instance, they were the disparate Syrian and Libyan-controlled PLO factions opposed to Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Mr. Arafat sent appeals to Arab and heads of nonaligned nations to avoid a new "massacre" of Palestinians.

PLO spokesmen loyal to Mr. Arafat asserted that the Syrians moved in elite Syrian units, Libyan troops, Fatah dissidents and other anti-Arafat PLO groups including the pro-Syrian Salqa, the Libyan-backed Popular Front for the Lib-

eration of Palestine-General Command and units of the Syrian-commanded Palestine Liberation Army.

[An official Syrian spokesman denied any participation by Syria. Reuters reported from Damascus: "Syrian forces are not a party to the clashes taking place between Arafat and those opposed to him," he said.]

[A PLO rebel spokesman in Damascus, Abu Ahmed, said: "We expect Arafat to escape aboard an Egyptian ship, because this is the only way for him to flee Tripoli." Abu Ahmed said Egypt had resupplied Mr. Arafat's forces this week.]

Mr. Arafat's only advantage is in his alliance with Muslim fundamentalist forces in Tripoli, who for their own reasons, loathe the Syrian regime.

Thursday's battle was preceded by more than two months of skirmishes in which Mr. Arafat and the fundamentalists appeared to have acted to consolidate their control over the camps. In the camps, there have been reports that more than 30 opponents to Mr. Arafat have been killed, discouraging others from opposing the PLO leader.

In operations suspected to have been jointly carried out by Mr. Arafat's forces and the fundamentalists, there has been a string of murders of Syrian-leaning communists in Tripoli and militia of the breakaway Alawite Muslim sect who are supporters and coreligionists of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Israel Warns PLO on POWs
Israel warned Thursday that it held the PLO and its leaders responsible for the safety of six Israeli prisoners of war held in Palestinian refugee camps in Tripoli, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.



A store employee in central Buenos Aires starts cleaning away layers of campaign posters and political slogans.

INSIDE

- The U.S. Senate has approved a bill allowing continued covert actions against the government of Nicaragua. Page 4.
- More unrest can be expected, a former Polish aide said. Page 5.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- The House passed a bill requiring minimum levels of American labor and parts in all cars sold in the United States. Page 11.
- France tries to tune out foreign television programming. Page 11.
- WEEKEND
- Jim Henson, father of "Sesame Street" and "The Muppets," has a global concept now, Mary Blume reports. Page 7.

Defeat Leaves Peronists in Disarray; Mrs. Peron's Return Is Sought Anew

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's Peronist Party has fallen into disarray after its first electoral defeat.

Factional fighting and calls for the resignation of party leaders has broken out amid attempts to determine who was to blame for the upset presidential victory of Raul Alfonsin, of the Radical Party, over the Peronist candidate, Italo A. Luder.

There have been renewed calls for the return from self-exile in Spain of former President Isabel Peron, who was largely forgotten in the campaign.

There was no confirmed indication that she was interested. But many Peronist leaders were flustered by a telegram to Mr. Alfonsin signed by Mrs. Peron. It congratulated him "in the name of the Justicialist Movement, over which I preside." The Peronist Party is formally called Justicialist.

Carlos Saul Menem, a victorious Peronist gubernatorial candidate, said the national defeat was "a punishment imposed by the people on those who forgot and underestimated the illustrious name that always led us to victory."

At stake is the character of a movement that has dominated Argentina's political life since the party was founded almost 40 years ago by Juan Peron. His charisma powered over internal divisions until his death in 1974.

Speculation that the party in defeat might disintegrate altogether has not been fulfilled. But senior party leaders said privately that the basic choice was whether the party would evolve into a democratic one in loyal opposition or remain an amorphous movement built on myths of the past and run by tough union leaders.

Mr. Luder called Wednesday for control of the Senate. Senators are elected by provincial assemblies scheduled to meet Nov. 25. The vote returns for the assemblies are incomplete, but the gubernatorial figures are likely to be mirrored in the assemblies because of Argentina's system of ticket voting.

While the Radicals won a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, winning 129 of the 254 seats in



Isabel Peron

"self-criticism." He added that the party must search for chances to work with the new government to help solve an economic crisis and on such sensitive issues as prosecuting the military in connection with the thousands of people who disappeared during the military's anti-terrorist campaign.

The party remains a potent force, in the opinion of officials in Argentina. It outpolled the Radicals in gubernatorial races 11 to 7. One governor's race is still undecided and three were won by independent provincial parties allied with the Radicals.

The Peronists could also win control of the Senate. Senators are elected by provincial assemblies scheduled to meet Nov. 25. The vote returns for the assemblies are incomplete, but the gubernatorial figures are likely to be mirrored in the assemblies because of Argentina's system of ticket voting.

While the Radicals won a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, winning 129 of the 254 seats in

revised official returns, they fell short of the two-thirds needed on many assembly votes. That enhances the influence of the 111 seats won by the Peronists and the 14 seats won by smaller parties.

Mr. Luder's lackluster campaign style is partly being blamed for his defeat. But he is allied with politicians such as former Foreign Minister Angel F. Roldo in trying to form a loyal opposition. Facing them for party control are some of the labor leaders and factions loyal to Mrs. Peron.

A central character in the battle is the party's acting head, Lorenzo Miguel, who as first vice president runs the party in the absence of Mrs. Peron, its titular head. He is president of the metalworkers' union and of the union arm of the party. His many posts make him one of the most politically powerful men in the country.

His presence, however, was a major controversy in the campaign. He has denied allegations of being linked to rightist terrorism under past Peronist governments.

But his poor image was underscored Wednesday when an Argentine television reporter asked him if he felt responsible for the electoral defeat. He accused the reporter of belonging to "an intelligence service," and several of his supporters forcefully pushed her aside.

Infighting also surrounds the defeated candidate for governor of Buenos Aires province, Herminio Iglesias. His early comments in public and his history of having been wounded in past political gunfights cost the Peronists the province, the source of almost one-third of the nation's votes, many analysts said.

In an interview at his party headquarters Wednesday, Mr. Iglesias said he would not heed calls for his resignation.

U.S. Economic, Political Forces Follow the Troops Into Grenada

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — The United States has launched an operation to rebuild Grenada's government and economy in an image more to Washington's liking. The extent of the undertaking in the aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion Oct. 25 implies a long-term economic commitment to the island. Less clear is the extent of a still-undefined U.S. military commitment to protect the new order and retain a decisive voice in use of the Point Salines airport that was being built with Cuban financing and workers.

[A Cuban diplomat said Thursday that 37 Cubans confined in their embassy and surrounded by U.S. paratroops would refuse to leave the island until after the evacuation of the rest of their countrymen captured in the invasion. The

Associated Press reported. No date has been announced for the captives' return home.]

The signs of U.S. presence are everywhere, from young soldiers searching cars along the narrow roads to helicopters whirling over the harbor. U.S. engineers have restored electrical generators and got water flowing again. U.S. experts are looking at destroyed communications links.

The U.S. Army and State Department have taken over four of Grenada's dozen hotels. A department spokesman here, Guy Farmer, said the number of American officials on the scene has risen to 50 and more are on the way.

Some U.S. diplomats and aid experts are getting the stage set to spend a total of \$3.47 million in aid allocated by President Ronald Reagan. Others are helping the governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, in the formation of an interim administration

and advisory council to run the country until new elections can be organized.

The U.S. operation is being run from the Ross Point Inn, which has been closed off with barbed wire, behind which paratroops refuse entry to anyone without a State Department pass.

Inside, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Charles A. Gillespie heads the mission, which has not yet been designated an embassy. One explanation offered by U.S. officials is that the mission will remain a consulate dependent on the U.S. Embassy in nearby Barbados. Another is that Mr. Gillespie or someone else will become ambassador as soon as a government is formed.

For the moment, some Grenadians say, Mr. Gillespie is as much the government as anyone else.

One problem is that the former authorities, particularly at middle levels, such as department heads and ministries, include staunch supporters of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. While the military council held responsible for Mr. Bishop's death is widely reviled by Grenadians, Mr. Bishop is remembered more fondly, according to a wide range of Grenadians, including advocates and opponents of his 1979 revolution.

A list has been circulated in government ministries with names of officials who no longer are wanted in their office, according to a government official. It was unclear where the list came from, he said, but it included those who were most ardent in support of Mr. Bishop's revolution.

Geoffrey Thompson, a prominent local businessman and Chamber of Commerce official, said most Grenadians appeared to welcome the growing U.S. presence. As long as U.S. military and diplomatic officials continue what has been a conspicuous effort to be courteous, he said, the good feelings are likely to continue.



An American paratrooper sits with a local resident during a patrol along Grenada's west coast, north of St. George's.

Mr. Thompson, reflecting an attitude encountered repeatedly among Grenadians in the capital, portrayed his island home as having been caught up in superpower competition, beyond its control, with the United States being a more acceptable patron than Cuba or the Soviet Union, if Grenada has to have one.

The possibility of a permanent U.S. military presence is still far from clear. Although administration officials in Washington have said they expect U.S. troops to be off the island by Christmas, Admiral Wesley L. McDonald said Friday in Washington that he did not rule out the establishment of an American base.

Grenadians expect that with a U.S. political takeover will come economic aid on a scale the Cubans and Russians were unwilling to provide. Although Cuba was a large donor statistically, most of Havana's aid went to the \$71-million airport project. The Soviet Union has provided a little more than \$1 million since the revolution, as has East Germany, according to Grenadian statistics.

Mr. Reagan's announcement of the almost \$3.5-million allocation boosts the United States into the ranks of Grenada's top aid donors. In a country with a gross national product of \$100 million, such sums take on importance. "Certainly, the Americans will have to show they are as contributive to the economy as the Cubans were," Mr. Thompson remarked.

A government official who was a strong supporter of Mr. Bishop said most officials were still in shock over his killing and the subsequent U.S. takeover. "They don't think of it as an invasion," he said, "but as a rescue operation."

But the official, who declined to be quoted by name, said Mr. Bishop's supporters also share fears that the U.S. presence on the island will result in a conservative government that will make trouble for large numbers of young Grenadians who were politicized by Mr. Bishop and incorporated into his efforts to transform the island.

Kirkpatrick Says U.K. Misunderstood Reasons for U.S. Invasion of Grenada

Reuters

LONDON — The chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, said Thursday that Britain misunderstood the basis of the invasion of Grenada and declared that Washington's allies had no veto power over U.S. national security decisions.

Commenting on the opposition of Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, to the invasion, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said: "She misunder-

stood the whole basis of the U.S. action."

Britain announced Thursday that it is dispatching a "high-level team" of aid and police advisers to Grenada and would resume financial assistance to the island, Peter Osnes of The Washington Post reported from London.

"We cannot give our allies a veto power over our national security," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said in a reference to widespread criticism of the U.S.-led invasion.

Iraq Warns It May Hit Iran's Oil Shipments

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Iraq warned Thursday that it might launch missile strikes against Iranian oil shipments, and Iran opened its first offensive in two weeks in the mountains of the northern Gulf war front.

The Iraqi warning came as the owners of a Greek freighter reported in Athens that the ship had been hit by an Iraqi missile as it headed for the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini.

A representative of the Smelship Corp. said three crew members were slightly injured and the accommodation area of the 10,853-ton Avra, which was carrying fertilizer, was burned out.

The representative said the company had reports that the missile was a French-made Exocet, but she stressed that details of the incident, including when it happened, were unclear. She said the company manager had gone to Iran to investigate.

Officials and diplomats in Baghdad said Iraq had taken delivery of five Super Etendard bombers from France, giving added strength to its strike capability. The Super Etendards carry Exocet missiles.

The newspaper of Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party, al-Thawra, said Thursday:

"Iraq will no longer allow Iran to enjoy freedom of navigation in the Gulf to steer its war machinery if it is barred from such a right."

Foreign diplomats in Baghdad said they saw the article as a threat to hit at Iran's Kharg Island oil export terminal.

Iran has said it will close the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf, through which one sixth of the non-Communist world's oil purchases pass, if Iraq disrupts Iranian oil shipments.

The threat has provoked fears of foreign intervention, with the United States saying the West would not tolerate such a move and refusing to rule out military action to keep the Gulf open.

Iraq says that its air force and navy have sunk four Iranian warships in recent days and that two more were wrecked by Iraqi mines near Bandar Khomeini.

Recent Iraqi missile attacks on cities up to 200 kilometers (125 miles) inside Iran have demonstrated Iraq's ability to hit targets such as Kharg Island from Iraqi territory. Diplomats also say Iraq has refused, despite Japanese appeals, to rule out new air strikes against an Iranian petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini on which Japanese companies plan to resume work soon.

Iraq has managed to export enough oil to finance its war effort, yet has kept a stranglehold on the Gulf to Iraqi shipping. With an 800,000-barrel-a-day pipeline through Turkey as its sole outlet, Iraq has seen its oil exports slump to about a fifth of prewar levels.

Iraq said Thursday that it had launched a new offensive in the mountains of Kurdistan, capturing 11 Iraqi villages and part of a hill range.

Tehran Radio quoted a military communiqué as saying 1,200 Iraqis were killed or wounded in the attack, which started at midnight as the third phase of an operation that began Oct. 19. Heavy fighting was continuing, the broadcast said.

Lebanese Ask New Initiative On Pullout

Gemayel Will Undertake Diplomatic Consultations

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Lebanese leaders avoided a showdown Thursday over the issue of Israel's pact with Lebanon by asking President Amin Gemayel to launch a new diplomatic effort to remove Israeli and other foreign troops from the country.

They announced agreement on a resolution asking Mr. Gemayel to make efforts "internally and on international levels to put an end to the Israeli occupation and undertake necessary consultations on international levels to assure the total and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon on all its territories and in all national fields."

Although the resolution mentions only Israeli troops, the reference to assuring sovereignty of all Lebanese territories was taken to apply to Syrian forces, which control the northern and eastern parts of Lebanon.

Nahli Ben, leader of the Shiite Muslim Amal militia, said Mr. Gemayel would depart soon for Washington and possibly other capitals as part of the new diplomatic offensive.

Mr. Ben said Lebanon's "national reconciliation conference," now in its fourth day in Geneva, would suspend activities during Mr. Gemayel's absence and resume talks after his return.

The resolution avoided any reference to the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement, which emerged as the major issue in the conference. By avoiding such a reference, the representatives of Lebanon's warring factions appeared for the time being to sidestep the issue of whether to freeze or cancel the pact.

The Syrian government had demanded that the agreement be formally canceled because of security, economic and political concessions it says the pact grants the Jewish state.

Israel has insisted that the May 17 agreement, mediated by the United States, remain in force.

Mr. Ben, a major opposition figure in Lebanon, described the resolution as "not a solution" but "steps to arrive at a solution" to the problem of persuading Israel to leave.

Israeli forces have pulled back to safer positions in southern Lebanon and agreed to leave the country totally, but they demand that Syrian forces also withdraw.

The Syrians, who have been in Lebanon since ending the 1975-76 Moslem-Christian civil war, refuse to go on the ground that they are in the country at the request of the Arab League.

Israel has warned the Lebanese against canceling the withdrawal agreement and has threatened to cut off traffic into Israeli-held southern Lebanon if the pact is scrapped.

Sources in both camps hoped the compromise would allow the conference to move on to such issues as constitutional changes and economic reforms aimed at satisfying demands by the Moslems for greater voice in Lebanese affairs.

U.S. Pullout To Start Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

documents is meant to bolster the administration's contention that Cuba was planning to take over Grenada and use it as an outpost for revolution in the Caribbean, a contention that continued to be met with some skepticism Wednesday on Capitol Hill.

Appearing before two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees, Kenneth W. Dam, deputy secretary of state, said the captured papers include minutes from meetings of Grenada's New Jewel Movement during several months before its leader, Mr. Bishop, was toppled and executed Oct. 19.

"According to the minutes of the party's central committee," Mr. Dam said, "there was considered a 'serious deviationist' by an oppositionist minister led by Bernard Coard, who accused Mr. Bishop of 'moving too slowly to consolidate a Leninist restructuring of Grenadian society.'"

Mr. Dam later added that Mr. Bishop had become a "minority" voice in the revolutionary government.

In his testimony, Mr. Dam disclosed additional details about Cuban and other documents seized on Grenada.

"We now know that the Soviets, Cubans and North Koreans had a military relationship with Grenada," he said, "which led to signed agreements to donate \$37.8 million in military equipment."

He said the agreement called for the positioning of 40 Cuban advisers on the island, 27 of them permanent. He said an agreement of October 1980 with the Soviet Union called for "the provision gratis" of 1,600 7.62mm carbines, 1,000 7.62 submachine guns and 18 anti-aircraft mounts.

Mr. Dam said the agreement called for Grenadian military personnel to be trained in the Soviet Union at Soviet expense.

"Moscow tried to keep the arrangement secret by obliging the Grenadians to treat it as secret," he continued, "by having their supplies through Cuba and delaying the establishment of diplomatic relations with Grenada until 18 months after entering into the military-supply relationship."

WORLD BRIEFS

Nitze Seen About to Make Arms Office

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator at the Geneva arms control talks, will present for the first time next week "a treaty language" proposals made by President Ronald Reagan in September on medium-range nuclear missiles, NATO sources said Thursday.

The sources said the response to the latest proposals of President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union would include aircraft and a regional balance in Europe, but one official cautioned that "on the central issue of the missile balance in Europe, the Soviets have not budged. They still will not accept any U.S. deployments in Europe on behalf of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

In Geneva on Thursday, U.S. and Soviet officials held two hours of talks on limiting European-based nuclear missiles, and a Soviet official who asked not to be identified said Moscow would probably remain at the negotiating table until Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are deployed in December. Remarks by Mr. Andropov last week had prompted speculation that Moscow might walk out of the negotiations this month. A U.S. spokesman said that the two sides had agreed to hold a single session next Wednesday at the Soviet mission.

Hospital Aides in U.S. Are Indicted

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Nine present or former aides at Pennhurst Center, a Pennsylvania institution for the severely mentally retarded, were indicted Thursday on federal charges of abusing patients.

The nine indictments, returned in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia, charged that the aides at the institution beat, kicked, slapped or punched patients in a series of incidents at Pennhurst Center, Spring City, during 1981 and 1982. Only one of the defendants is still employed at Pennhurst.

This should give a clear message to employees of state mental hospitals and facilities that they will not be tolerated by the federal government," said Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Huelskamp. The indictments resulted from a year-long federal investigation and was based in part on the work of an undercover woman police agent.

Soviet Submarine Is Spotted Off U.S.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A U.S. patrol plane has spotted a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine on the surface and apparently in distress off the east coast of the United States, the Defense Department said Thursday.

It said in a statement that the Victor-3 class vessel, one of the Soviet Navy's most modern submarines, had not issued a distress call but appeared to be experiencing mechanical problems. The Pentagon did not elaborate on the possible problems, but an official said the submarine was moving very slowly on the surface. Such submarines usually remain submerged, he said.

The Pentagon said the submarine was about 282 miles (about 450 kilometers) west of Bermuda and 470 miles east of Charleston, South Carolina. A navy patrol plane from the naval air station in Jacksonville, Florida, first sighted the submarine early Wednesday, the Pentagon said.

Dutch Public Workers Begin Strikes

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Groups of public sector workers in the Netherlands began strikes Thursday against a planned government wage cut, but there was little sign of the serious national disruption sought by some union leaders.

Public transport in Rotterdam, Utrecht and Nijmegen was halted by 24- or 48-hour strikes, and in Amsterdam public utility workers said they would strike next week. Railroad employees are already working to rule and postal and telecommunications workers are expected to strike.

Union leaders said Wednesday that they would launch major protests after talks with the government over its plan for a 3.5-percent wage cut next year broke down.

U.K. Aide Holds Talks on West Bank

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Richard Loe, Britain's deputy foreign secretary, met with Palestinian leaders on Thursday, but the Israeli Defense Forces prevented him from meeting with two leaders on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The British consulate said that it had been informed by Bissan Shkha, the deposed mayor of the West Bank city of Nablus, and Dr. Haydar al-Shasi, head of the Red Cross in the Gaza Strip, that they had been ordered not to meet with Mr. Loe. The Palestine Press Service said that Mr. Shkha had been put under house arrest by the army. An Israeli army spokesman said that he was checking the report.

Meanwhile, the army lifted preventive curfews at three refugee camps but maintained or reimposed curfews at two others following Balfour Day protests Wednesday. Balfour Day marks the anniversary of the 1917 British declaration favoring a Jewish national homeland.

Spain Gets New Anti-Terrorist Laws

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain announced new anti-terrorist measures Thursday in parliament and criticized France for giving Basque terrorists political refugee status.

Mr. Gonzalez said in the Cortes that a new, temporary law would introduce harsher penalties, particularly for attacks on the armed forces. The measures include instructing state prosecutors to consider banning political organizations that support guerrilla groups, and allowing Spaniards to be prosecuted in Spain for crimes committed abroad.

He said he could not understand how France could grant members of the Basque separatist group ETA status as political refugees. "I will not rest," he said, "until those who are inhumanly considered offenders for political reasons... disappear from French soil."

Romania Prepares New Energy Curbs

BUCHAREST (AP) — Romanians were told Thursday to brace for a new round of power cutbacks and restrictions on other services in an attempt to save dwindling energy supplies before winter.

Newspaper articles suggested a return to the austerity measures decreed last winter, when the government ordered regular cutoffs of electric power, heat, warm water and other services, including public transportation.

Most of the restrictions were lifted last spring, but the government daily, Romania Libera, published Thursday a new energy-saving plan banning neon signs, eliminating advertising as well as the use of household heaters and electric boilers from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. Officials said a two-year drought had caused low water levels in lakes and reservoirs and reduced hydroelectric power.

Correction

BAT Industries' 1982 results were misstated in Thursday's editions because of an editing error. The company had 1982 pretax profit of \$256 million, on revenue of \$11.5 billion.

U.S. Intelligence Operations Are Questioned After Crises

(Continued from Page 1)

last week after reporting earlier that the total was more than 1,100. They said that the CIA, working with the National Security Agency and other intelligence organizations, provided a periodic flow of information in recent months showing that Cuba and the Soviet Union were expanding their influence in Grenada.

The officials said, however, that they were unaware of the large stockpiles of Soviet weapons or of the military cooperation agreements between Grenada and the Soviet Union, North Korea and Cuba that were found.

Administration officials said the CIA had little information about political developments in Grenada. As a result, they said, Washington was caught by surprise when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was overthrown in a coup last month.

Washington still does not know what role, if any, Cuba played in installing more militant leaders.

After the coup, the officials said, there was almost no reliable intelligence about developments on the island during the final days before the invasion when it was unclear who controlled the Grenadian government and military.

In both Grenada and Lebanon, intelligence officials said, the type of intelligence information that was lacking is the kind best obtained by human agents rather than satellites, reconnaissance aircraft or other electronic espionage equipment.

While declining to provide details, the intelligence officials said that the CIA operates a large number of American and foreign agents in Lebanon but has been unable to penetrate terrorist groups.

In Grenada, the officials said, the CIA had no permanent presence on the island. Although the Reagan administration singled out Grenada for criticism because of its ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union, no permanent diplomatic mission there. As a result, intelligence officials said, the United States had few reliable sources of information.

Some intelligence officials contended that budget cutbacks under the Carter administration led to a shortage of trained intelligence agents. Officials in the Reagan administration, however, have said that they have made progress in strengthening the clandestine services and in devoting more attention to the collection of intelligence in nonindustrialized nations.



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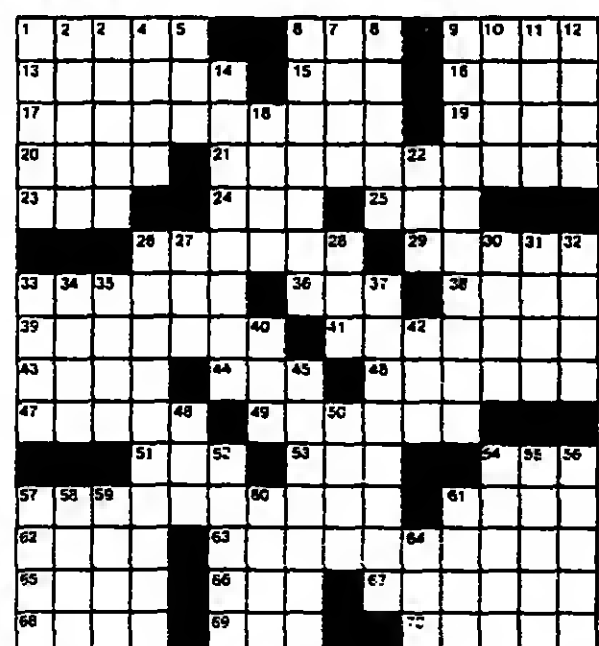
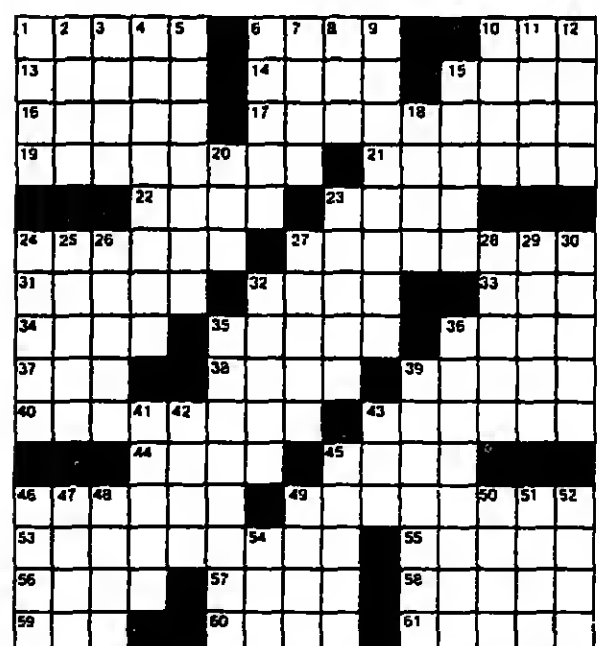
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Question:

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(See bottom of the page for answer)



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Senate Panel and Dole Offer 3-Year Packages To Cut Budget Deficits

By Jonathan Fuhringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Budget Committee has sent to the Senate floor a \$28-billion, three-year package to reduce the U.S. budget deficits by the chairman of the committee, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said he would push the Senate to approve a larger package.

Also Wednesday, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that 16 members of his panel, Democrats and Republicans, had agreed in a closed session on what Mr. Dole called "general principles" for a \$150-billion, three-year deficit reduction package.

Mr. Dole said that the \$150 billion would comprise \$75 billion in tax increases and \$75 billion in spending reductions, and that the tax increases would not be effective unless the spending reductions were achieved.

There would be a 3-percent across-the-board reduction in spending, including the military but excluding programs for the poor, which many in the Senate and the House contend have been cut enough. There would also be a reduction in automatic cost-of-living increases for Social Security and military pensions.

While Mr. Domenici has yet to produce a specific proposal, he hopes to harness the desires of other senators — expressed mostly in rhetoric so far — to approve a package that would make a significant dent in the government's projected \$200-billion budget deficits.

Meanwhile, former President Gerald R. Ford said approval of a package of tax increases and spending reductions "cannot wait until after the 1984 elections." Mr. Domenici has expressed the same view, but members of Congress in both parties have said that tax legislation cannot be enacted before the elections without support by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Ford said at the American Enterprise Institute, "The consensus is that the No. 1 imperative facing our national leaders is to reduce the federal deficits for 1984 and for the outyears."

He said he was summarizing the "overwhelming consensus" expressed in August at the institute's World Forum, in Colorado, in which former leaders of several countries took part.

The \$28-billion package approved by a 13-4 vote of the Budget Committee comprises \$14.6 billion in spending reductions and \$13.4 billion in tax increases, both spread over three years.

The spending reductions would result in part from cuts in physicians' fees under Medicare — which provides health insurance for the elderly — and Medicaid — which provides medical assistance to the poor — and increases in the deductible that patients pay.

Cost-of-living increases for civilian and military retirees would be delayed from July to January, while a 4-percent pay raise for federal workers would be delayed from October to January.

On the tax side, the major components are a two-year delay of the 15-percent net interest deduction scheduled to start in 1985, curbing of tax-exempt interest for tax-exempt entities, such as colleges and municipalities, and a reduction in the tax break for income-averaging for individuals.

Mr. Domenici indicated that in the amendment he will offer there would be roughly the \$85.3 billion in deficit reductions called for in the budget resolution Congress passed in June, but he left open the option of aiming for more or less.

It was unclear whether the Finance Committee would formally approve and recommend to the Senate the \$150-billion package. One alternative would be for Mr. Dole to offer it, perhaps in alliance with Mr. Domenici.



Robert J. Dole

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Favorite Daughter in Kentucky Politics

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

PARIS, Kentucky — Kentucky, a conservative state that prides itself on fast horses, burley tobacco and strong bourbon, appears ready to elect the nation's only woman governor.

Her name is Martha Layne Collins, and a casting director could not have come up with a better woman to run for governor in the Bluegrass State.

Mrs. Collins, 47, the favorite in Tuesday's election, epitomizes the dreams of small-town Kentuckians. She is a hard-working former beauty queen who grew up in the tiny community of Bagdad, graduated from the University of Kentucky, where she was a Chi Omega sorority sister, married a dentist, taught school, raised two children and worked her way up the Democratic political ranks to become lieutenant governor. She is, said a political consultant, "the queen of the prepregs."

Along the way, Mrs. Collins never caused a ripple of controversy, and rarely took a stand on any issue. Her lukewarm support of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, and her opposition to legal abortion in most cases, in fact made her suspect among feminists.

But thousands of women and men have rallied behind her because they consider her one of their own. "She's a lady. She's smart, and she's a worker," Marilyn Agee said at a tobacco barn rally. "She's one of us."

"She doesn't threaten anyone," said Edward Frichard, a Democratic strategist. "Small-town women like her and men think she looks like a nice wife and mother. She's really benefited from the gender gap."

After Mrs. Collins defeated two men in the Democratic primary in May, there were those who thought she would be in for a tough race against Jim Bunning, a Republican and a former baseball star.

The race failed to live up to its billing. With a 5-2 registration disadvantage, Republicans have won the Kentucky governorship only six times since the Civil War, and each time that was only because Democrats were divided.

This year the party rallied behind Mrs. Collins, and by midsummer she had been endorsed by organized labor, every former Democratic governor and her two primary foes, Harvey Sloane, the mayor of Louisville, and Grady Stumbo, the state secretary of human resources.

Mr. Bunning, 52, began the race unknown in much of the state, and his campaign was slow to get moving. It was not until recently that he moved within 15 points of Mrs. Collins in opinion polls done for both campaigns.

Mrs. Collins, who has served as acting governor for 480 days in the past four years during Governor John Y. Brown Jr.'s frequent absences from the state, has acted almost like an incumbent, basing much of her campaign on the argument that she understands Kentucky because she has been in each of its 120 counties.

"I've served almost 500 days as governor," she said. "So Kentucky has had a test drive of what it's like to have a woman governor." She has agreed to only one televised debate with Mr. Bunning, and treats him as little more than an irritant. Asked to characterize his campaign, she responded, "I didn't know he had one." During a recent campaign stop in this central Kentucky city, she asked voters to give her a landslide, not just a victory.

"I need a victory," she said, "that leaves no doubt in anyone's mind who is governor, and who speaks for Kentucky when I go to Washington in behalf of our state."

Mrs. Collins is acutely aware that if she wins she will become the country's only woman governor, and that her name will almost automatically be included among possible Democratic vice presidential candidates.

She encourages such speculation, but at the same time she argues that she has been judged more harshly by statewide reporters, who consider her a lightweight, than if she were a man.

When Mr. Bunning has played on the gender issue, it appears to have backfired. At one point he accused Mrs. Collins of being dominated by her husband, Bill. She replied that the assertion "was not only an affront to my husband and me, but to every man and woman in the commonwealth and to the sanctity of the family."

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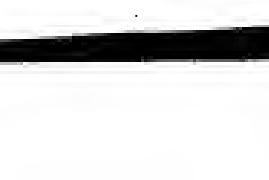
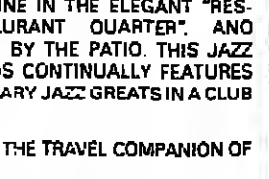
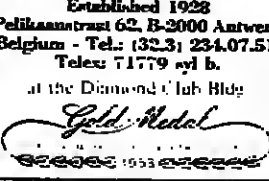
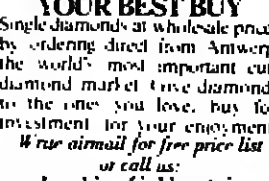
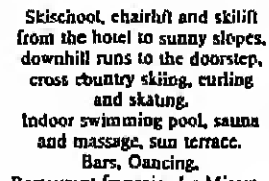
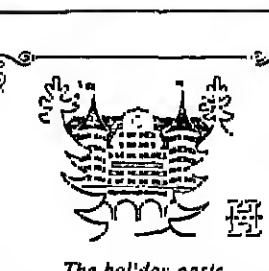
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Reagan Signs Bill To Create Holiday In Honor of King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Black and white Americans, Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives joined together Wednesday to celebrate President Ronald Reagan's signing of a bill to establish a public holiday in honor of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

A crowd of several hundred people sang the anthem of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome," after Mr. Reagan signed the bill in the Rose Garden of the White House. The president paid tribute to King, who was assassinated in 1968, saying his words and deeds had "enriched our nation to the very depths of its soul."

King's widow, Coretta Scott King, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, were among those present in the Rose Garden. The new law establishes the third Monday in January as a legal public holiday, starting in 1986.

Mrs. King said that the United States was a more democratic, just and peaceful nation because of her husband's work. "His nonviolent campaigns brought about redemption, reconciliation and justice," she said.

"Martin Luther King Jr. and his spirit live within all of us," she said. "Thank God for the blessing of his life and his leadership and his commitment."

Jesse Jackson Offers 'New Leadership' As He Enters Contest for Nomination

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson entered the race for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination Thursday, saying he offers a "new leadership" with peace and fairness as its goals.

Mr. Jackson, 42, is the eighth Democratic Party entry in the contest. He was introduced to the audience at Washington's Convention Center by former Representative Shirley Chisholm of New York,

who in 1972 was the first black to seek the presidential nomination of a major party.

"We offer a new leadership," Mr. Jackson said, "that will choose the human race over the nuclear race, that will freeze the weapons and not burn the people. We offer a new leadership that will measure greatness by how we treat the least of these — a leadership that will measure greatness by standing [on] the troubled waters and reaching out to a free world yearning for freedom and safety."

Mr. Jackson was accompanied by Mayor Marion Barry, congressman and other black officials.

Clark May Reverse Watt, Purchase New Park Land

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William P. Clark has told a U.S. Senate panel that he may reverse one of Interior Secretary James G. Watt's most controversial policies and buy new lands for national parks and wildlife refuges if confirmed as Mr. Watt's successor.

Although Mr. Clark made no commitment, a White House official said the former California judge and national security affairs adviser had meant to signal willingness to change some of Mr. Watt's policies. Republicans and Democrats had criticized Mr. Clark on Tuesday, his first day of confirmation hearings, for taking no stands on Mr. Watt's record.

On Wednesday, when asked about Mr. Watt's moratorium on buying park land, Mr. Clark said, "That is and must be subject to constant review." In the upcoming budget, there may very well be a review leading to a determination, based on need, of additional acquisition.

In two days of hearings before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Mr. Clark presented the picture of an unassuming, conservative man, distinctly different from the sharp-tongued, boastful secretary he was chosen to replace. The committee is expected

to approve Mr. Clark's nomination Friday and send it to the full Senate for a vote.

But the deferential style left questions among senators about what Mr. Clark represents. Senator John H. Chafee, a Republican of Rhode Island, expressed disappointment that Mr. Clark had told the committee so little about his views on conservation.

Mr. Clark declined in nine hours of testimony to take stands on almost all aspects of Mr. Watt's legacy — proposals to lease billions of tons of government coal and millions of oil-rich acres offshore, to expand development in wildlife refuges, to relax strip-mine reclamation rules and more.

"You have done a very good job in these hearings in saying nothing controversial," Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, told Mr. Clark.

His silence brought criticism from some elements of the environmental movement who had earlier indicated a willingness to back his appointment.

"Unfortunately, the record to date does not provide a substantive basis on which to justify a positive endorsement," said Jay D. Hair, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation, in testimony before the Senate panel.

Leaders of the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, the Environ-



William P. Clark

U.S. Tightens Restrictions On Asbestos

By Eleanor Randolph

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Labor, saying hundreds of U.S. workers might be spared death from cancer and lung diseases caused by exposure to asbestos, has announced that construction, manufacturing and shipbuilding companies must immediately reduce by three-fourths the amount of asbestos being inhaled by their employees.

As many as 375,000 workers may be "exposed to a grave danger" by breathing asbestos at currently acceptable levels, Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan said Wednesday.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's emergency health standard, expected to go into effect Friday, would require employers to introduce respirators, new work procedures and possibly additional protective clothing to reduce the amount of asbestos fibers allowed in the workplace from 2 fibers to 0.5 fibers per cubic centimeter of air.

The emergency standard, which will be in effect for six months while officials decide whether it should be permanent, was invoked after the agency completed a risk assessment of 11 scientific studies on the health effects of asbestos exposure. The analysts determined that without the new limits on exposure, three additional workers per 1,000 would die each year from breathing asbestos fibers at concentrated levels.

"By taking the emergency action and reducing [asbestos levels] one year faster than we might have otherwise," said Douglas Clark, an agency spokesman, "we believe we would save 450 lives." Mr. Clark said Department of Labor officials agreed that risk assessment is "an emerging discipline" that is based on mathematical projections of health problems stemming from exposures at different levels.

However, Bob Pigg, executive director of the Asbestos Information Association, said industry officials would be expected to question the scientific basis for the risk analysis, and he called the emergency action "unwarranted and unnecessary."

"We are unaware," Mr. Pigg said, "of any new evidence that would sustain the charge that there is a grave danger. The studies used are based on estimates of exposure, not actual exposure."

Officials of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration said they used the emergency provision in part because the last tests of construction sites showed high levels of asbestos in the air where old buildings were being demolished or renovated.

East German Arrested in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Alfred Zehe, an East German physicist, was arrested Thursday in Boston on a charge of espionage.

Zehe, 40, was arrested by FBI agents who said he had been working for the Soviet Union for several years. He was charged with passing on to the Soviets information about U.S. nuclear weapons.

Zehe was arrested at the Boston airport after returning from a trip to Europe. He was held in a federal detention facility while his case is processed.

Zehe was born in East Germany and came to the United States in 1975. He was employed by a private consulting firm in Boston.

Zehe was charged with espionage under the Espionage Act of 1917. He is being held in a federal detention facility in Boston.

Zehe was arrested on the same day as the arrest of another East German physicist, who was charged with passing on to the Soviets information about U.S. nuclear weapons.

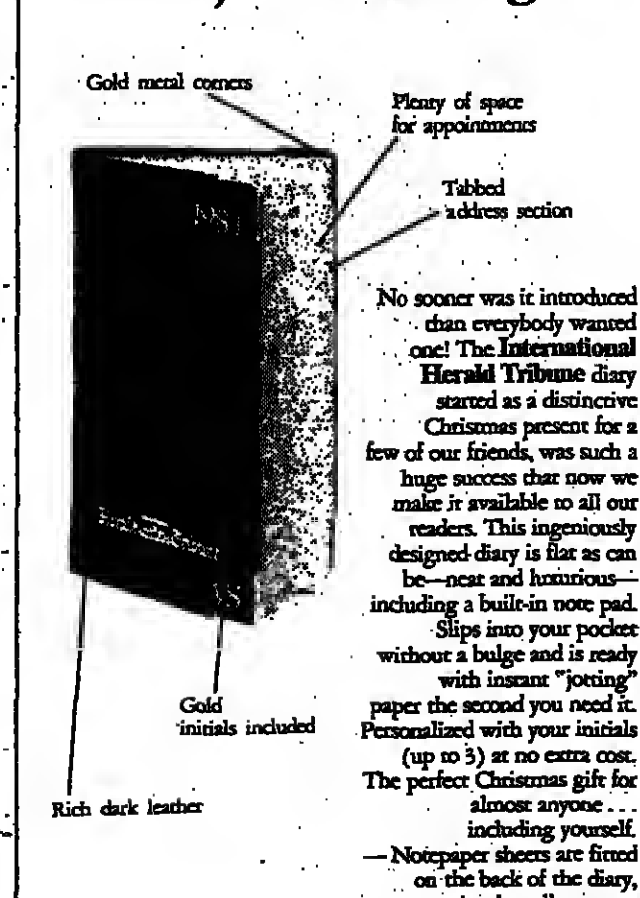
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Glenn Assures Supporters He Backs Organization

By David Shizbman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For the last few weeks, Senator John Glenn's organizational problems have been the talk of the political world. This week, Mr. Glenn heard that talk firsthand.

But by the time a two-day meeting of his national policy committee broke up Tuesday, Mr. Glenn and his lieutenants had assured his leading supporters from around the country that the Glenn campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination had a new commitment to political organization.

"There will be organization efforts made in every single state," the Ohio Democrat said at a Washington luncheon.

From 41 states and the District of Columbia, at their own expense, Mr. Glenn's local coordinators had come to the capital to regroup and, not so incidentally, be rallied by the candidate. "We're all set to do better," Mr. Glenn said. "I think we can do a better job, and I think we can do it now."

The focus of the meeting, scheduled nearly a month before a shakeup last week in the Glenn campaign, was on organization. The chief campaign aides listened as local coordinators asked for better communications with headquarters and more of Mr. Glenn's time.

The local organizers' reports, by all accounts, were frank and often not complimentary.

"We in the West felt that we haven't heard much from his campaign out there," said State Representative Lynn Dieck of Wyoming.

"We told them that things should be changed to get things better organized and to help promote the senator," said State Representative Ruth Rudy of Pennsylvania.

From the start, the campaign has been widely viewed as favoring a media approach that emphasized Mr. Glenn's triumphs in war and space instead of traditional techniques such as organizing volunteers to build support at the local level.

Last week, Mr. Glenn announced a reorganization of his campaign, including the departure of J. Joseph Grandmaison, who as the political director had been the campaign's leading advocate of organizational techniques.

On Tuesday, however, Mr. Glenn sought to put to rest reports of the divisions over a media effort or an organizational effort. "You don't do either one solely," he told the group. "You do both."

For two days Mr. Glenn and his top aides told the local leaders that



Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

the reports of the shakeup were overblown. "I think our organization has been better than the general impression of it has been," he said.

The local aides came away encouraged that the campaign was committed to increasing its effort in every state and to making a strong challenge to former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, who

has been considered the front-runner for the nomination.

"The serious problem we thought that we had was real, organization," said Reginald Eaves, a county commissioner from Georgia. "But we couldn't expect to have the same kind of organization that Mondale has. I think you'll see a remarkable catch-up five months from now."

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A CITY WITHIN THE CITY

Guatemala Reported About to Accept U.S. Offer of Helicopter Spare Parts

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Guatemala is about to accept a Reagan administration offer to sell it helicopter spare parts, which some members of Congress think should be reconsidered because of assertions that the Guatemalan military regime has failed to improve its human rights record.

At issue is the U.S. decision in January to end a five-year embargo on military aid to Guatemala and approve requests to buy \$6.36 million worth of parts for heavy-duty UH-1H helicopters used by the Guatemalan armed forces to fight a leftist insurgency.

Many congressional critics disputed the administration's finding that the Guatemalan government, then headed by General Efraim Rios Montt, had improved its rights record.

Until now, the financially pressed Guatemalan government has not made actual purchases of the spare parts. But State Department officials confirmed Wednesday that the government of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, which came to power in a coup in August, has indicated that it intends to make a formal request to buy about \$2 million worth of the parts. The officials added that the administration has informed Guatemala that it will permit the sale if the request is made.

Congressional sources said Wednesday that some members of Congress believe the decision should be looked at anew in light of charges that Guatemala's human rights situation has become worse since General Mejia Victores took power.

Because the helicopter parts are not technically classified as mili-

tary equipment, congressional authorization is not required for the sale. But the sources said a group of House members, led by Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat, intends to ask the Reagan administration for further consultations before any sale is made.

In another action Wednesday, the House Appropriations Committee approved a resolution to continue military aid to El Salvador for the 1984 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, at \$64.8 million until February. The committee was unable to agree on proposed amendments that would have put conditions on the aid.

Representative Clarence J. Long, a Maryland Democrat, had called for holding back some of the funds until after the Salvadoran authorities begin long-delayed trials in the murders of four American mission-



Oscar Mejia Victores

aries and two agricultural advisers. He also proposed language that would have denied an additional part of the money if the Salvadoran government trimmed its agrarian reform program.

U.S. Senate Approves Bill On Covert Aid

To Negotiate With House On Actions in Nicaragua

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Thursday to allow continued U.S. covert actions against the Marxist government of Nicaragua and opened the way for negotiations with the House, which has voted twice to stop spending money on the program.

The 1984 intelligence authorization bill now goes to a House-Senate conference committee that will try to work out a compromise.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, deputy chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said the Senate panel and its House counterpart were "closer in these matters than might be supposed."

The Senate approved its version of the intelligence bill on a voice vote after about 50 minutes of low-key debate.

Senator Moynihan said the intelligence committee had agreed to allow continued covert actions based on a new finding submitted by the administration outlining the goals and details of the program. Earlier plans were "too broad and too ambitious," he said.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, spoke against the bill, saying, "The president's course of action is illegal."

Senator Leahy said President Ronald Reagan was attempting to substitute covert and military programs for foreign aid. He said U.S. pressure on the pro-Soviet Sandinista government of Nicaragua was only "strengthening the hands of Sandinista radicals to bring in Cuban and Soviet military assistance."

The administration has been supporting rebel groups opposed to the Sandinista government. In recent months the rebels have sharply increased their attacks on industrial targets, including airports and oil depots.

The Senate bill is believed to authorize the same funding level as last year's, about \$19 million.

The House voted 227-194 on Oct. 20 to halt spending for further aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Investigation Ordered

A federal judge ordered Attorney General William French Smith on Thursday to conduct an investigation into conduct by the Central Intelligence Agency that allegedly violated the Neutrality Act with "actions connected to paramilitary expeditions against Nicaragua."

The Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

The ruling was made in a lawsuit filed by Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, and others.

U.S. District Judge Stanley A. Weigel said that if Mr. French does not make a determination within 90 days he must then appoint a special prosecutor to conduct the investigation.

Gunboat Attack Alleged

Nicaragua said Thursday that Honduran gunboats had attacked two Nicaraguan patrol vessels in Nicaraguan waters and injured two government seamen, United Press International reported from Managua.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a protest, saying that the attack occurred Tuesday morning in Nicaraguan waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, 130 miles (210 kilometers) northwest of Managua on the Pacific side of the Central American isthmus. There was no immediate comment from Honduras.

Havana Accuses U.S. Of Encouraging Cubans In Grenada to Desert

The Associated Press

HAVANA — The U.S. authorities offered asylum to Cubans captured in the Grenada invasion if they deserted and tried to demoralize them, the Cuban government alleged Thursday.

"The Yankees used every method to undermine their morale," including "telling them that Cuba would not take them back and that there would be no work for them back home," a statement said.

The allegations followed the arrival by plane Wednesday of 57 Cubans wounded during or after the Oct. 25 invasion. Ten doctors were also sent back. They received a personal greeting from President Fidel Castro.

The Cuban statement said the estimated 600 Cubans still under U.S. authority in Grenada "are an example and a stimulant for all Cubans because they laughed at Yankee idiocies and lies."

Complicated Negotiations

Earlier, Alma Guillermoprieto of The Washington Post reported from Havana:

The return of the Cubans marked the first result of complicated negotiations for the release of

Cuban dead, wounded and prisoners, but the Cuban authorities said they still had no word on whether other planes would follow soon.

The Cuban government issued a communique saying that a meeting between the Cuban ambassador to Grenada, Julian Torres Rizo, and his U.S. counterpart, Charles A. Gillespie, took place Wednesday. The Cubans said Mr. Gillespie refused requests for figures on the number of dead and wounded among the Cubans still in U.S. custody.

The Cuban government said it requested permission to visit prisoners and wounded being held at the Point Salines work camp and to inspect facilities for the evacuation of Cuban women and children from the island.

There were no crowds along the airport route to greet the returning Cubans. Throughout the day, the radio broadcast a statement asking people to stay home "so as not to obstruct the ambulances on their way to the hospital."

Local reporters speculated that the government might be trying to hold off on demonstrations to build momentum for bigger rallies when the dead are returned.

Many Allies Desert U.S. By 'Deploring' Invasion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has approved, 108-9, a resolution deploring the "armed intervention" in Grenada. For the key vote, 27 countries abstained and 13 were absent in an action that left the United States isolated from virtually all its close allies.

Only Israel and El Salvador joined the U.S. representative, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, and the six Caribbean countries that participated in last week's invasion of

Grenada in voting Wednesday against the resolution, which was offered by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

Among those voting in favor were Australia, Ireland, France, eight other NATO members and such American friends as Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Thailand, Singapore and most of Latin America.

The administration Thursday rejected the UN condemnation, and President Ronald Reagan said UN actions generally do not "upset my breakfast at all."

Leonard Schapiro, 75, Dies; Was Analyst of Soviet Affairs

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leonard Schapiro, 75, one of the West's leading academic analysts of Soviet affairs died Wednesday, his family said.

Mr. Schapiro was born in Glasgow to a Russian-Jewish family. He spent much of his childhood in Riga in Latvia, then a Baltic province of the pre-revolutionary Russian Empire, and in St. Petersburg, now called Leningrad.

After lecturing part-time for several years at the London School of Economics he became a member of the staff in 1955. He retired in 1975. His many books included "The Origins of the Autocracy," "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union," "The Government and Politics of the Soviet Russia" and "Turgenev: His Life and Times."

Other deaths:

Farrell Dobbs, 76, a former trucker who in the 1930s pioneered the organizing tactics that forged

the International Brotherhood of Teamsters into the largest U.S. union and who ran for president four times on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, Monday in Pinole, California.

Stuart Hilberd, 90, a British Broadcasting Corp. radio announcer whose voice became well known after he reported the death of King George V, events in World War II and other major news bulletins, Tuesday at Budeigh Station, England.

Nancy Parker Fielding, 60, the wife and collaborator of the late Temple Fielding, who wrote the Fielding travel guides, Monday in Madison, Wisconsin.

Nathan P. Felsinger, 81, a nationally recognized labor mediator and professor emeritus of law at the University of Wisconsin, Wednesday in Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

U.S. Greyhound Bus Company Stops Running as Strike Begins

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Greyhound Lines, the largest intercity bus company in the United States, halted service early Thursday when its employees went on strike after the Amalgamated Transit Union termed the company's call for deep wage cuts unacceptable.

John W. Teets, chairman of the Phoenix-based Greyhound Corp., said service would be disrupted for several days at least. He added that if the strike was not settled rapidly, the company would attempt to resume service as soon as possible with replacement drivers.

A Greyhound spokesman said

Wednesday that the company had been interviewing drivers but had not hired any yet. The spokesman said "Transitways Inc., Greyhound's leading competitor, and the national passenger rail service, Amtrak, would honor Greyhound tickets."

Greyhound, which has 60 percent of the intercity market, carried 57 million passengers last year. Its freight and express package service, particularly important in rural areas, was also disrupted by the strike.

No negotiations were held in the last two days and there was no indication Wednesday when bargaining might resume.

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Deficits and Dry Attics

The U.S. Treasury Department keeps desperately trying to persuade you that the enormous Reagan deficits have nothing—well, not very much—to do with interest rates. And if they have nothing to do with interest, then they cannot be responsible for the high exchange rate of the dollar. Can they? So the automobile industry, and the steel industry, and all those other industries being squeezed by high exchange rates ought to stop pointing their fingers at the budget deficit. Right? Last week the undersecretary of the Treasury, Beryl W. Sprinkel, carried that message to the House Banking Committee.

It is a matter of exquisite embarrassment to the Treasury that, across the street on the very premises of the White House, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors keeps making a different case. The chairman, Martin Feldstein, points out—correctly—that there is a strong relationship that runs from high deficits to high interest to high exchange rates.

But the Treasury persists, no doubt equally correctly, that Mr. Reagan does not plan to do anything serious about the deficit before the election. The Treasury is loyally trying to deflect the most painful line of inquiry into what that might mean for the economy. Treasury officials explain that many factors influence exchange rates. How true. There are

changes in inflation and investment flows and trade patterns and all the rest of the gloriously complicated machinery of world finance.

But that is like saying that there are many complicated reasons for the puddle of water in your attic. There is the fact that in this climate it often rains. There is also the phenomenon that rain falls downward rather than up; all scholars agree on that point. There is also a hole in your roof. Since you cannot do much about either the climate or gravity, you do best to direct your attention to the roof if you want a dry attic.

Similarly, if the United States wants lower interest and exchange rates it had best get that deficit down. There are many other things that influence the rates, but the deficit is the only one reliably in the reach of the government.

The Reagan administration came to town promising that its tax cuts would do great things for employment and industrial development. But so far the only visible effect has been the deficit, with all its consequences. The dollar's strength, vis-à-vis the yen, contributes to unemployment in the United States as exports fall, and aggravates all the strains on the heavy industries that face international competition. For them, the great tax cut of 1981 seems to be having an effect that is precisely the opposite of its authors' intention.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Greenhouse Effect

Vary Energy Sources

Climatologists, having debated the greenhouse effect for a century, now agree that the theory is right. If carbon dioxide increases enough, the ice sheets of Greenland and the Antarctic could melt and raise sea level by up to six meters. Climatic changes would disrupt agriculture and change fertile lands to desert.

Two new reports, one prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency and the other for the National Academy of Sciences, have more in common than might at first appear. They agree on the theory of the greenhouse effect but differ on the numbers to be plugged into it. Perhaps because of the guidance of two economists, William Nordhaus and Thomas Schelling, the Academy's report is more tentative in predicting change and more confident of the adaptability of economic systems.

Surely the seas may rise and the crop-growing belt may be pushed northward. But, says the Academy report, dikes could be built around coastal cities just as the Dutch have walled off the sea for centuries. Crops could be genetically engineered to grow in changed climates. The predictable effects of a global warming can be coped with. The unpredictable effects, perhaps including a sudden release of the methane gas stored in ocean sediments, are the only thing we have to fear. The Academy's message, in brief, is that the greenhouse effect is for real but we can live with it.

That needed saying, because the greenhouse effect still has its skeptics. A major embarrassment for the theory is that the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere has been steadily rising for the last 25 years, yet the predicted warming has not definitely appeared. Explanations can be provided, but are inevitably ad hoc. The Academy thinks that amid the natural short- and long-term fluctuations of global temperature a warming signal is discernible, and at least not clearly absent.

"A soberness and sense of urgency should underlie our response to a greenhouse warning," concludes the Environmental Protection Agency. "There is little urgency for reductions in carbon dioxide emissions below an uncontrolled path before A.D. 1990," states the National Academy of Sciences. Preventing the carbon dioxide emissions from coal plants would be extraordinarily costly. Although the Academy sees no need for immediate policy changes, the greenhouse warming is a strong, long-term argument for a energy program that is as diverse as possible, emphasizing both workable nuclear power and conservation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

As the Dust Settles in Grenada

Mr. Reagan seems to have scored an important point in American public opinion. Such is the clear result one week after U.S. troops invaded Grenada. The majority of Americans grasp only the essentials about the invasion: that there were armed Cubans in Grenada and that a pawn, a modest one, yet symbolic of Soviet influence in the Caribbean, has fallen.

Grenadians, too, seem relieved. They have remained largely sympathetic to Maurice Bishop and unanimously condemn the handful of revolutionaries who decided to assassinate

their charismatic leader, a man who wished to strengthen ties with the United States. One question, however, remains unanswered: Who ordered the assassination?

Daysi Boueise, the opportunist strongman of Suriname, is distancing himself from Cuba, his former supporter. The Sandinistas are worried because they know Cuba would not come to their aid if the United States intervened directly in Nicaragua. Fidel Castro has said as much publicly. And it is Cuba, held in check by events beyond its control, which appears to be the big loser.

—Le Monde (Paris).

A U.S.-Israeli Role Reversal Over Events in Lebanon

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM — An important shift has developed in U.S.-Israeli relations in the last few months. It is bringing a virtual reversal of roles that could have long-term implications for both countries.

From having committed itself to protect Israel from two generations, the United States is now trying to engage Israel as the active protector of what are seen as America's interests.

Thus, Secretary of State George Shultz complains that the Israelis have lost their nerve. American officials hint that there may have to be another Israeli-Syrian war to straighten out the situation in Lebanon, just when Israelis are beginning to talk of finding a modus vivendi with Syria some time down the road.

There is a bundle of ironies. Last year Washington was pressing for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and trying to promote Jordanian-Palestinian talks with Israel under the Reagan initiative. Now the United States wants Israel to take the lead in "checkmating" Hafez al-Assad of Syria, as one American put it.

Arab leaders have not caught on to the change. They are still invoking traditional demands that the United States extract conces-

sions from Israel. But in fact, U.S. policy is coming to lean on Israel to be tougher.

Israelis are war-weary. Gideon Rafael, a veteran diplomat who is in the opposition, puts it more bluntly than anyone in government would do when he says, "No responsible Israeli would allow this country to become a sword for hire." But government officials remind one that they did not ask the United States to send Marines to Beirut and that the Marines protect no Israeli interests.

Two years ago, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig were talking about a grandiose "strategic consensus." The illusion collapsed with the U.S. recognition of its extrajudicial and with Mr. Sharon's political failure. But curiously, it is now being revived by Washington.

It is not at all clear precisely what the United States wants Israel to do. No doubt that is because of the new chapter in the many arguments between the Pentagon and the State Department.

This time, Defense Secretary Caspar Wein-

berger seems to be playing dove, urging distance between U.S. and Israeli actions so as not to offend the Arabes with too much evidence of collusion. That was the main reason the Israeli offers of quick medical care and emergency assistance were rejected after the Munich catastrophe in Beirut. The Israelis were offended because they considered their offer humanitarian, not political.

Mr. Shultz is playing hawk, urging more "coordination" in the effort to convert Lebanon's limp president, Amin Gemayel, into a mighty American fighter against Soviet-supported Syria. The Israelis cannot resist cracks about the American role in advising Mr. Gemayel not to rely on Israel.

Bitter notes are struck. Salim has Washington and Jerusalem been so wary of each other's intentions and capacities. The ambivalence is deepened by disagreements within the Israeli establishment, so that the arguments are not just between two sides but among four and sometimes more.

The mess in Lebanon is the immediate issue.

The Israelis agree that collapse of Mr. Gemayel's embryonic government and a Syrian protectorate over most of Lebanon would be a disaster for the United States in the Middle East, and therefore bad for Israel too.

But they are cautious about the risks of trying to prevent it so long as the United States will not engage its own force on a large scale, and are not at all sanguine about the chances of success, in any case.

The underlying changes of position have come gradually, like the strains that build up quietly along an earth fault and then suddenly set everything aquiver.

A growing mood of disillusionment and concern for the longer future inside Israel has contributed. But the Reagan administration's insistence on staving every problem in the world as a Soviet plot and judging every response as a counter-play has been a major factor.

Now that Menachem Begin has gone, the United States seems to yearn for his irritating bravura. Auto-intoxication can be contagious with delayed effects. It is no substitute for a realistic policy.

The New York Times.

Before Reconciliation, Time for Healing Is Needed

By Ridgway Brewster Knight

PARIS — Perhaps the greatest complication in dealing with Lebanon today — and with the Arab world always — is the tendency of the U.S. government to approach these situations on the basis of what they should be, not what they are. If local truths and facts are illogical or unpleasant, they are simply overlooked.

One of the best examples of such self-induced illusions is the announced goal of restoring a united and peaceful Lebanon.

From antiquity, Lebanon was never a country or a stable political entity of any kind. Instead, it was part of the area known as Syria, or Greater Syria, which also included Palestine and what is now Jordan.

Following the 1860 massacre by the Druze of more than 10,000 Christians, Napoleon III, backed by the major Western powers of the period, sent a French expeditionary force. It remained one year, re-established order and left only after the Turkish government had taken steps to protect the Christian population, essentially Maronite as it is today. It set up a self-governing area under a Christian governor who reported to Istanbul.

This first Lebanese entity, at first only the land-locked mountain heartland of the Maronites, was later enlarged but never extended beyond a third of present-day Lebanon. Essentially, it included Beirut, the heavily Christian Beirut, the mountains and the mountains up to the crest overlooking

the Bekaa valley. This area roughly coincided with that occupied for about a century by the Crusaders, where schools were set up, mostly by French religious orders.

So it was natural when France offered the League of Nations mandate for Syria and Lebanon in 1919, that the French should favor those elements most friendly to them, the Christians. The Republic of Greater Lebanon was proclaimed in 1926, tripling Lebanon's size and including areas essentially non-Christian: Sunni Moslem in the north and east, and

command of the army to the Christians while the prime ministership and the presidency of parliament were reserved for a Sunni and Shia, respectively.

More galling to the Moslem majority was the economic preponderance achieved by the Christians and their allies among the Sunni elites. Pre-1975 Lebanon was essentially run by this group, and for its benefit.

The geographical chessboard has become increasingly complicated. The Chuf, which has been a Druze domain under the Jumblats since the

The Lebanese situation cannot be settled by any one conference, or by any one formula, however inspired.

Shia Moslem and Druze to the south and southeast, respectively.

In 1932, a questionable census was taken which found Moslems and Christians were present in approximately equal numbers. Since then the Moslems have achieved a large preponderance, quite apart from the Palestinian influx, which later upset a fragile status quo.

Based on the census results, and influenced by French parity for the Christians, the so-called National Pact was developed. This unwritten document gave the presidency (of an authoritarian democracy) and the

early 17th century, now contains a large Christian minority, while Beirut, the "Christian" capital, is half Moslem. Most of Lebanon is now covered by a hopelessly entangled web of different confessions which, in many ways, are more important than political parties.

Making matters more complex are the foreign influences, led by Syria. No regime in Damascus has ever had diplomatic relations with Lebanon, because it has never recognized Greater Lebanon. While Syria would not be averse to regaining some of the area which went to Lebanon under

the French Mandate, this does not appear to be the main priority of President Hafez al-Assad.

The uppermost consideration seems to be the presence in Beirut of a government friendly to Syria: a weak government and one not dominated by Christians. If one looks at Syrian policy in Lebanon since civil war began there in 1975, there is a common thread of action aimed at making it impossible for any one Lebanese camp to obtain a clear victory. Damascus's support for the Lebanese Druze may be partly explained by the fact that the Druze, while desirous of local autonomy, are not numerous enough to aspire to control the entire country.

As to Israel, Jerusalem obviously wants a safe area in southern Lebanon, insulating Galilee as much as possible. Israel would also like a friendly government in Beirut controlling the entire country. But failing such a favorable development, a weak and unstable country — through which pressures could be exerted on Syria, and perhaps other countries — might be preferable to a partition that left part of Lebanon under Syrian military control.

Other countries, such as the Soviet Union and Libya, find it helpful to their general objectives to fan the flames in Lebanon.

Given this state of affairs, the Lebanese situation cannot be settled by any one conference, or by any one



Assad Keeps Watch

formula, however inspired. The local cleavages and passions, always profound, have been so deepened by eight years of strife and atrocities that considerable time will be needed.

The main contenders do not seem to have learned their lesson. The Christians still seem bent on maintaining their pre-eminence; the Druze — even the best fighters in the area — are flinched by their recent successes and, confident of Syrian support, seem far from making concessions. The Shias are still bitter over their underprivileged economic status, and are feeling the integrist-revivalist winds blowing from Iran. It is difficult to generalize about the Sunnis, split as they are between the elements allied to the Christians and their poorer brothers attracted by leftist political formations.

Any solution must come from within. The French, Syrians, British and Americans have sought, consciously or not, to solve the Lebanese problem by force, and they should now withdraw their forces, despite the disastrous bombing attacks. However, it is time for the nations of the multinational force to define their minimum security and strategic requirements in Lebanon and maintain forces only in direct proportion to their achievement.

Some will say that such a policy would play into the hands of a hostile Syria. But the Syrians are hostile to all foreigners, including the Russians. Their last desire is to become a Soviet puppet. As soon as they think it safe, they can be expected to reduce, or even eliminate, the Soviet presence.

Moreover, the United States and its European allies cannot subordinate their actions in Lebanon to a solution of the Arab-Israeli problem. That would mean indefinite delay.

There has been progress toward an Arab-Israeli solution. But this has taken place gradually. Meanwhile, the thought of collaboration, originally rejected in Arab thinking, is slowly taking hold. I hope and expect that this process will continue.

The writer, a Lebanese historian and political scientist, has been a visiting scholar at Harvard University and a lecturer at the Sorbonne. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The writer, a director of international relations for the Chase Manhattan Bank, was U.S. ambassador to Syria from 1960 to 1965. He contributed this column to The International Herald Tribune.

Lebanon's Obsolescent Political System Can Be Fixed

By Nawaf Salam

BEIRUT — A major source of the protracted cycles of violence that have gripped Lebanon since 1975 is the obsolescence of the Lebanese political system. Americans and Lebanese alike are thinking now — and the Lebanese are discussing it — at the peace conference in progress in Geneva — about a new political arrangement that would redress the balance of power between contending religious communities. Such reform is not only possible, it is necessary for stability in Lebanon.

What is wrong with the old system? First, it is too rigid and has proved incapable of accommodating mounting demands brought about by the

rapid social, economic and demographic changes of recent years. Established in 1943 on the basis of a 1932 census, the old system sought to guarantee proportional representation for all factions — and provided, legitimately at the time, for Maronite Christian prominence. Now, however, it is being challenged by Moslems who have come to outnumber the Christians and have sought to translate their demographic weight into fairer representation and greater say in national decisions.

Second, the system is too weak. As its legitimacy was being undermined at home, it proved unable to resist pressures from external forces. The Palestinian resistance in particular benefited from Lebanese sectarian divisions, establishing its headquarters in Beirut. Lebanon was thus driven into active participation in the Arab-Israeli conflict — and became one of the primary arenas for that struggle for almost a decade.

Meanwhile, contending Lebanese factions sought to strengthen their positions with outside support, and Lebanon became an open battlefield where the Syrian-Egyptian rivalry, the Iraqi-Syrian competition and later the Iranian-Iraqi war were similarly reflected in fighting among Lebanese proxies. Now, far from American and European military presence, Lebanon is also becoming a hot spot of East-West confrontation.

The talks taking place in Geneva offer an opportunity to make a new

power-sharing deal. If it is to work, the arrangement must accommodate the demands of all the major parties. There will be no stability in Lebanon until Moslem frustrations — the bitterness of a "have-not" majority with minority political representation — are allayed. The Moslems' underrepresentation in Parliament must be rectified; they must be given more decision-making power.

But Christian concerns must also be taken into account. Some people have recommended the total abolition of political sectarianism to ensure justice and equal opportunity for all citizens. This is not a practical possibility for the time being, however, for the Maronite Christians would perceive it as an attempt to establish Moslem majority rule. Such sweeping reform would only increase their historical fears of being swallowed up in a Moslem-Arab world — fears exacerbated by the Iranian revolution and the resurgence of Moslem fundamentalism throughout the Arab world.

Political guarantees — including the provision that gives the presidency to a Maronite Christian — must be reasserted to reassure the Christians that they will not become a political minority even as demographic changes continue to erode their share of the population.

The new system should be based on the principle of parity between Moslems and Christians — a significant departure from the existing system. One possible solution would be

parity in a unicameral parliament and open access to all levels of bureaucracy, with competition based on merit. Another possibility would involve a bicameral system of representation. The Christians and Moslems would be represented on a 50-50 basis in the senate while representation in the lower house of parliament would be on a nonsectarian basis.

As for the executive branch, the prime minister's job should remain a Moslem position, just as the presidency remains a Christian one. But constitutional reforms should adjust the balance of power between them, making for a more harmonious working rapport.

Some people will undoubtedly argue that such domestic reforms are irrelevant in a country like Lebanon, where the government exercises authority over less than 10 percent of the territory. In fact, the only way Lebanon can hope to withstand external challenges of the kind that have ravaged it since 1975 is to restore a genuine consensus among its contending factions. Lebanon cannot be reunified without regard for its neighbors' concerns. But only a reunified Lebanon can expect to restore stable relations with those neighbors and contribute to the search for peace in the Middle East.

The writer, a Lebanese historian and political scientist, has been a visiting scholar at Harvard University and a lecturer at the Sorbonne. He contributed this column to The New York Times.



As Gemayel Talks

In Jackson, a Candidate With Flair

By Judy Mann

WASHINGTON — There is a great deal to be said for the presidential candidacy of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, not the least of which is that he will inject some excitement into the Democratic primary.

Mr. Jackson — civil rights leader, gadfly, headline hunter — has a number of things going against him. He has never held elective office, which means he has never had to survive a political campaign. He is late in the quest for delegates and money. He has no experience to speak of in foreign affairs and no political record to boast of in domestic affairs.

But Jesse Jackson is no traditional politician, playing by traditional rules. With him in it, it's a whole new ball game.

He is, indeed, something to use the media to get his issues across, a fact that doubtless was not lost on Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Huelskamp when he went into the Mississippi Delta this summer with Mr. Jackson to bear horror stories about voter discrimination against blacks. Mr. Reynolds, a frequent target of civil rights leaders, ended up linking arms with Mr. Jackson and singing "We Shall Overcome" at every stop on the tour, winning favorable front-page notices for Mr. Jackson and the Reagan administration, and showing that miracles happen.

Mr. Jackson knows how to make the most of a moment. While most presidential candidates announce at press conferences in their home

towns, Washington or a hotel, Mr. Jackson was able to get on "60 Minutes," one of the nation's top-rated TV shows, to announce that he was running. With an audience of 40 million people, it is safe to say that Mr. Jackson has far more viewers' attention than John Glenn has gotten in "The Right Stuff."

Mr. Jackson has a way with phrases that no doubt will earn him star billing in the presidential primary debates. This is the man who gave us the "rainbow coalition" for the Hispanics, blacks and women, who speaks of moving from the "battleground to the common ground," and who says school kids need "hope in their brains instead of dope in their veins."

Mr. Jackson is not only going to frame issues that are important to blacks — and force them onto the Democratic Party's political agenda — but he is going to frame them in a way that will make people, blacks and whites, talk about them and about him.

Has any other Democratic candidate given us a single memorable phrase during the past six months? No matter what people think of the Jackson candidacy, they have to be appreciative of at least one result: Political oratory may become an art form once again.

Before he announced, the polls were showing Mr. Jackson running a distant third behind former Vice President Walter Mondale and Mr.

Glenn, but in recent weeks he has steadily gained support among black voters. In fact, the latest ABC poll shows him as the first choice among 46 percent of the black voters. The polls also show that a Jackson candidacy hurts Mr. Mondale more than Mr. Glenn, which means that those who believe that Mr. Glenn, the centrist, will mount the strongest challenge to President Reagan have to be elated about the Jackson candidacy.

About 10 million of the 17 million blacks who are eligible to vote are registered. Mr. Jackson has set a goal of registering three to four million more. And while he will drain black support from Mr. Mondale in the primaries, particularly in the South and in some urban areas, his candidacy can only increase the interest of black voters in the political process.

Black voters who back Mr. Jackson in the Southern primaries can look forward to a candidate brokering their interests at the Democratic convention. At the same time, the Democratic Party will benefit from increased voter participation by blacks.

Jesse Jackson cannot win the nomination, but neither is he the spoiler that some are calling him. His candidacy and the serious discussions about having a female vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket are probably the healthiest developments in U.S. presidential politics in a long time.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Sakhalin Koreans

Regarding "Sakhalin Koreans: Last World War II Refugees" (IHT, Oct. 3) by Clyde Haberman:

I was glad to see Mr. Haberman's article, since, hardly anything is known in the West about the tragedy of these people who were originally taken to Sakhalin by Japan when both Korea and Sakhalin were part of the Japanese Empire.

Mr. Haberman writes that "the Soviet Union has refused to let them the Koreans on Sakhalin leave." But before 1977, about 20 Sakhalin Koreans obtained permission to leave the Soviet Union. One of these was An Haberman. But when An Haberman applied to the Japanese consulate at Nakhodka for an entry permit to Japan, it was denied — because he did not have an entry permit to South Korea.

Mr. Haberman notes that the Sakhalin Koreans lost their Japanese citizenship after the war. But the crucial point is that the Japanese government took them to Sakhalin as Japanese and then, without consulting the Sakhalin Koreans, denied them re-entry on the grounds that they were non-Japanese. The Tokyo government refused to issue entry permits to them until 1976, except in a few special cases.

Unfortunately, just about the time the Japanese government began to issue permits, the Soviet government stopped. Under the new Soviet Constitution of 1977, "stateless" persons became treated as Soviet citizens. Since February 1977, only two Sa-

khalin Koreans have gotten into Japan: both came as Soviet citizens and returned to Sakhalin.

The original Koreans who were taken to Sakhalin are growing old. Most now have children and grandchildren in Sakhalin and probably are willing to stay there. But reports indicate that many want to be able to meet their families before they die. Time is short.

TAKBO HIRSH.

London.

Only After Adenauer

Regarding "Anti-Missile Demos: Strains Reveal Collapse of West German Consensus" (IHT, Oct. 26):

Henry Tamm reports from Bonn on the collapse of the West German consensus on national security. But "has existed virtually since the end of World War II." In fact, when the bases of West German national security policy were laid down in the 1950s by Konrad Adenauer, there was no consensus. It was only in the late 1950s and early 1960s that the Social Democratic Party, the major opposition force, accepted the basic principles of Mr. Adenauer's foreign and security policies.

ROBERT DUJARRIC.

Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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November 4, 1983

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From the Muppets' Small World to Henson Global TV Inc.

PARIS — Jim Henson, who invented "Sesame Street" and "The Muppets," has a new television puppet show with a global concept and multinational backing. It's called "Fraggle Rock," and it's produced by Henson and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Countries, such as France, Brit-

ain and the United States, that sign on as co-producers are provided with their own central character and setting as well as a script and puppeteers. "With co-productions we can tailor the beginning and end of the show for each country," Henson says.

MARY BLUME

In France, the central and only human character is a chef, in the United States he is a crackpot inventor named Doc, in Britain he is a lighthouse keeper. Henson is crazy about the lighthouse. "I would love to use it in the U.S. I think we could move Doc into a lighthouse."

In each version a hole in the wall connects the human character with the world of the Fraggles. They never meet and only the puppet dog Sprocket (Crockette in French) realizes there is a whole world on the other side of the wall.

extremely industrious and hardworking," Henson says. "The Fraggles eat the Doozers' constructions, which delights the Doozers as they can build more." Doozers' constructions are made out of radishes.

Other characters include the giant Gorgs, a royal family with no subjects and a habit of speaking Elizabethan-style English (the Fraggles can't make head or tail of them), and a trash heap named Marjory, who is always spouting clichés of dubious wisdom that the Fraggles swallow hook, line and sinker. The Fraggles' link with the outside world is Traveling Matt, an explorer type in a pith helmet who sends back postcards from his travels.

"Traveling Matt is out in the world misunderstanding it," Henson says, "which works with what we are trying to say—that you can see a world and totally not understand it. He talks to automobiles and I was just looking the other night at my favorite sequence, which we shot in San Francisco. He's at the wharf and these fishermen are mending nets. He says these people were sewing holes together and after they finished sewing all those holes, they put them in a boat and went out to sea and threw them away. I love that, that's a wonderful misinterpretation of what's happening."

The characters are engaging, the technique expertly executed. The ideas behind the show are dead serious—ecology, interdependence, friendship. "Because Fraggles Rock is a fantasy world and its characters are puppets of no particular race, national origin or economic level, its viewers can look at themselves with detachment," says a handbook from the American co-producer, Home Box Office. "Even the games, clothing and names are not identified with one country or culture. Fraggles Rock is indeed universal."

"In 'Fraggles Rock' we're trying to do something that will be of value in terms of international understanding," Henson says. "We're

trying to set up a world where there are all these different strata of creatures that don't understand each other at all and have no concept of why the others are existing and to deal with that whole area of misunderstanding between peoples."

The 47-year-old Henson, soft-spoken and given to such expletives as "Oh rats," has just finished his third Muppet movie although the Muppet television show has ended as planned after five years. Jerry Juhl, the senior writer, who has been with Henson from the start, is writing "Fraggles Rock." "Sesame Street" still goes on and Henson occasionally shows up to play his favorite frog, Kermit.

Television's only genius, the one person who has created something for a medium that is based on forms filched from radio, music hall and films, Henson is frankly crazy about television. "I love television. I don't know much about the insides of it all but I love working with what it can do." One thing he has made it do is create a coherent and unique world of shifting proportions in which real people and puppets happily co-exist.

"It's interesting," Henson says, "the live person working with the puppet. The live person has always been the doorway, the bridge between audience and puppets, who makes the characters more believable."

It was his love of television that got him into puppetry when a television station in Washington, where he was reared, gave him a job as an assistant puppeteer in the 1950s. He developed an appreciation of puppetry very slowly; now his dream is to have "Fraggles Rock" seen in the Soviet Union, where there are at least 2,000 puppet companies.

The father of five children, Henson has homes in Manhattan and Westchester County and London, and dresses, as New Yorkers do these days, in the L.L. Bean backwoodsman style. His first company was called HA! for

Henson Associates and his newest company is HIT (Henson International Television). "I don't know how many companies we have," he says. "It's about six or seven—HA, HE, HO, HI..." His chief influence was Walt Kelly's comic strip, "Pogo," and those who see a resemblance between the characters of Kermit and Pogo are quite right.

While "The Muppets" was more and more for adults, "Fraggles Rock" is definitely a children's show, approached with the appropriate earnest intentions. The word "Fraggle" is derived from the Fraggles of the Muppet shows. "Fraggles are softer and cuter than Fraggles," Henson gravely explains.

"We wanted the 'Fraggles Rock' characters to be silly, we wanted the show to be a lot of fun." The chief Fraggles include Gobo, an Everyman figure, the tomboy Red (little girl, it seems, had no one to identify with on the Muppet Show except Miss Piggy), the pessimistic Booper, and Wembley. "Wembley is very much like A.A. Milne's Piglet," Henson says. "He waffles all the time because he can't make up his mind."

There are surprising things you can do with puppets that you cannot do with live actors, Henson says. "You can deal more directly with emotions, certainly. You're cutting through—what puppets do, the interesting thing about it, is they're simplifying, they're a stylization of the person and so you're dealing symbolically all the time, really. And as you're dealing symbolically, you can deal with deeper-level issues, in fact you almost have to."

The issues that Henson wants to deal with in his global television series are so big that he nearly blushes when talking about it:

"When we were talking about what we wanted this show to be, our aim was so high—that we can do to help world understanding, peace? O.K., you try to get to kids because if you want to change things, the child's level is probably



Jim Henson and friends.

the only time you can do it, way back when they're first forming their opinions. So we wondered could we deal with those kinds of opinions that they would be forming, could we instill a sense of understanding, a sense of

global thinking? So that was the original idea behind the show. "I don't think we're very successful yet. You keep scratching away at it. If we could accomplish anything at all, it would be wonderful."

Photography in West Germany: The Past Only Rarely Present

by Judith Mara Gutman

BERLIN — There's a seriousness in the West German photographic world that is hard to find elsewhere. In West Germany, issues are discussed, problems are discussed — and problems are avoided. Where the American photographic community, for example, rarely speaks or thinks about social responsibility, the West German community responds to it. The term is a call to arms, and photographers, curators and academics — everyone involved in photography — bear it.

And they turn it into a political statement. It does not matter whether a photographer, curator or writer favors an American realist style or an indigenous German style. Nor does it matter whether they try to confront Germany's fascist past, which many do, worrying about a new authoritarianism or disclaiming any responsibility. Almost instinctively, the German photographic community leans toward some sort of political expression. It's as if politics haunted the present.

Not that their pictures lack joy or their writing is stripped of pleasure: Heinz Budemeier's recently published book, "Das Foto," engagingly explores photography's relation to perception; the work of Ulli Weiss lifts the spirits. It's rather that most work — and the discussion of it — is driving and intense. Lightheartedness is unusual in this world.

Astrid Klein's photographs flow directly out of this sensibility. In large, mural-like photographic collages, she excites a viewer's rational understanding of Hitler's fascism — and captures the fears of a new demon today. In "Jan. 30, 1933," she blows up a segment of a photograph that depicts Hitler's takeover that day into a violent streak of light that carries a sense of foreboding.

The photograph, commonly reproduced, is part of German consciousness. "It is immediately recognized as part of that photograph and that day's march toward failure," explains Valdis Abolins, secretary of the New Showplace for Picture Art, where Klein exhibits. Klein combines the flaming streak with a despairing silhouette figure, making a giant collage of 50 by 135 inches (126 by 345 centimeters) that envelops its viewers.

Some of the work builds on the sensual rationalism that swept through the intellectual and artistic world of pre-Nazi Germany. Weiss's photographs, for instance, often look like stage setpieces. Contemporary musical groups are shown in the urban landscape that Weiss feels, inspires their music. Her photos evoke the kind of theater as art captured in Marlene Dietrich's "Blue Angel."

Gabriele and Helmut Nothhelfer, a husband and wife team who belong to the world of "straight photography" — no collage, painting or doctoring of the negative in any way — say they cannot remain cold when they see fascist-like expressions today. Their pictures, mainly waist-high portraits of young and old middle-class people, often settle on a personal aspect that has become hardened, in the expressions on the faces and in the bodies of people who

are out for a day's pleasure in the zoo or park. They focus on a stance, on hands that hold a camera or cigarette, on the way two young people hold each other in a dance. All is rigid. Sometimes the Nothhelfers see them "thinking and feeling the old ideas." These are isolated people who have become indifferent to the world circling around them — people who live a dehumanized existence.

The name Kreuzberg has become synonymous with dehumanization. A district of Berlin from which working-class Jews were driven in the early Hitler years, it is now the home of large numbers of immigrant Turks and the scene of riots and demonstrations. Kreuzberg has become a symbol of a failed humanity. Its very name tears through West Germany's artistic and intellectual community, which has developed varying ways of expressing its responsibility to Kreuzberg — and humanity.

The Photographic Workshop in Kreuzberg paradoxically cuts loose from political expression. Started in the 1960s in response to young

tween destruction and creativity. He sees the unreality — as opposed to the irrationality — of the buildings constructed in the area in the 1960s. These buildings, he feels, have dehumanized the area by creating arbitrary zones of living, so different from the 1920 Bauhaus forms that grew out of daily human experience.

In one Ullmann photograph, an old man stands ambiguously in a vertical shaft of an unfinished building. He may be contemplating a freshly dug grave — there's a pile of bricks at his feet — or he may be witnessing the building's potential might, the constructive value it could have. His presence — tiny in the photograph's volume — electrifies the scene and catches the latent violence in man's isolation.

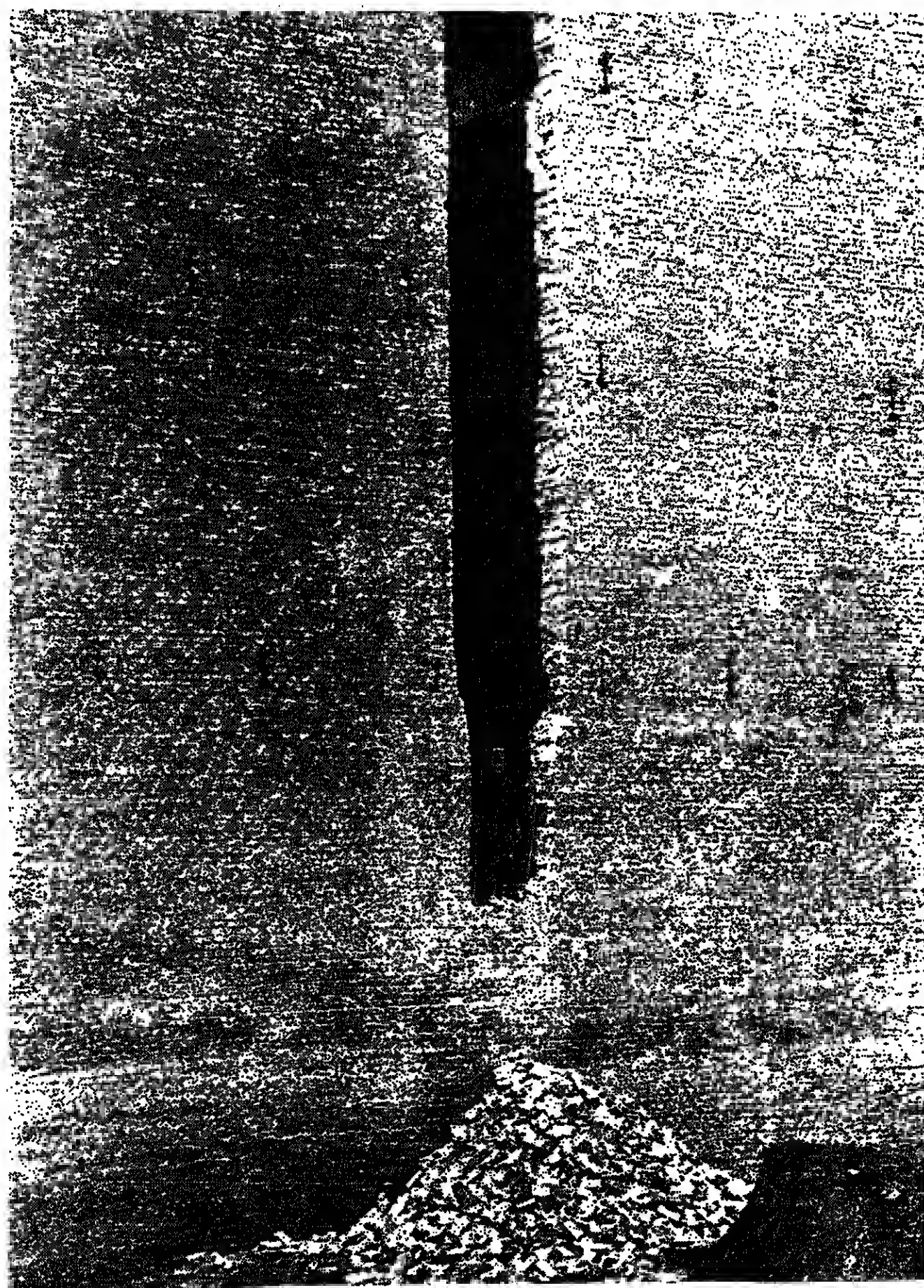
Jörg Ludwig, assistant director of the Amerika Haus in West Berlin, considers that "isolation" may be the most common theme in West German photography. "Many of the young today," he explains, don't know what happened in the 1930s, 1940s or even 1950s, just as those who were 30 to 50 during those years were so busy building their own nests, they walked themselves into their present. Three generations, then, have had a hard job even locating a past, much less confronting it.

Ute Eskildsen, curator of photography at the Folkwang Museum in Essen, is trying to do something to re-establish those broken ties in a bold four-point program of research, exhibitions, collections and photography. She is also trying to structure programs that show photography's intimate relationship to history and a culture.

One of the Essen museum's most recent acquisitions is a Hamburg press reporter's personal file of photos. Other collections, she says, are known to have been rifled and stripped of evidence incriminating those who helped shape the Nazi period in any way, but this file, she feels, which covers the years 1928 through 1945, has not been "refined." A glance through the collection will, she thinks, go a long way toward unearthing the daily terrors and pleasures of those years.

The museum's collections program, following the guidelines established by Otto Steinert, who started the museum in 1959, includes such contemporary photographers as Ulli Weiss and the Kreuzberg workshop's director, Michael Schmidt. Eskildsen's program adds another dimension: a plan to photograph the Ruhr Valley, whose industrial wasteland backs onto the museum. These photos are more than the usual documentation. They're made not only by professional and amateur photographers, but by scholars, students, housewives, academics, craftsmen and others who bring a specific perception to the task, to personify the diversity of life in the Ruhr.

If the connection between the past and the present has been murky, it may not be in the future. The museum has a research project on files at the Krupp industrial works from the 1920s to the present, and may find information to root out some of the ghosts haunting the present. It probably won't produce any lightheartedness. But its findings may help to shape a future that the West German photographic community will — just as seriously and perhaps more pleasurably — want to confront. ■



Gerhard Ullmann's view of Kreuzberg.

What's a Middle Eastern Oasis Without a Video Cassette Recorder?

by David Lamb

BEIRUT — Georges Dfourny was at the computer, checking his inventory. Despite the latest round of fighting in Lebanon — or, more likely, because of it — business was booming, and the heavier the artillery attacks, the fiercer the street battles, the better it got.

"For eight years we've had war," Dfourny said, making it plain that he would rather have more peace and less business. "People don't go outdoors any more. They don't dare. So what do they do for diversion? They stay home and watch movies."

The computer in his second-floor office on a shabby Beirut side street clicked and whirled. Onto the screen flashed part of his inventory of 16,000 home-movie titles, films in English, French and Arabic, of such television series as "Dallas" and "Kojak," of American Westerns and Bruce Lee kung fu adventures, of classics and recent releases such as "Return of the Jedi" and "Gandhi."

Dfourny's company, Lebanese International Video, has put together one of the largest film libraries in the world, and from the second-floor office — where Dfourny can dub, add subtitles and transfer film from 35-millimeter and 16-millimeter reels to videotape — his company ships its movies to the far reaches of the entertainment-starved Middle East.

Because local television is generally amateurish and a big night on the town may consist of nothing more than a cup of coffee at a sidewalk cafe, home video cassette recorders have assumed a role of extraordinary importance in the Middle East, providing the prime form of diversion for millions of Arabs.

The cassette recorder has taken its place alongside the electric blender and the flush toilet as a household amenity in the region. Video "boutiques" that rent films to members at a modest cost — about \$2 each plus annual dues of \$200 — have sprung up by the hundreds. There are 370 in Lebanon alone. In Cairo, there were 30 in 1980; today, there are 300.

"I come here five or six nights a week," Ahmed Salam, a Cairo

business executive, said as he walked into his posh video club near the Great Pyramids of Giza. Other well-dressed young men greeted him by name. He stopped briefly to chat, then made his way up the stairs to choose a film from the library.

"Look, we have all these private viewing rooms," Salam said. "Beautiful, aren't they? I come here and I know everyone. There is a nice restaurant downstairs, and then you watch a movie. Now, how can you beat a night like that?"

In Saudi Arabia, many homes are stocked with seven or eight cassette recorders, including one in every bedroom. Israel is said to have the highest per capita ownership of recorders in the world. Moroccan hotels that cater to Saudis would not dare overlook the recorder in each suite. The Bahrain magazine Time Out lists the top 10 video hits each week.

Video piracy, which the Motion Picture Association of America estimates costs the film industry \$700 million annually in lost ticket and cassette sales, is a big problem in the Middle East. Because of strict censorship — in Egypt, for instance, kissing cannot be shown — and

high import duties, many video master copies are smuggled into the area in travelers' suitcases rather than brought in through official channels.

"Return of the Jedi," for example, was available in Mideast video clubs a week after its release in the United States last spring despite attempts by the distributor, 20th Century-Fox, to prevent its piracy. For most viewers in the Mideast, what matters is the availability, not the source, of tapes. "I'd go stir crazy if it wasn't for the movies," said an American businessman in Cairo, who the night before had watched John Wayne's last movie, "The Shootist," twice.

The first thing that most foreigners living in the Middle East buy is a large-screen television and a recorder. Bought locally, the television and recorder can cost up to the equivalent of \$5,000 in Egypt and many other countries.

"It's the best investment I ever made," says an Egyptian businessman. "We watch four or five movies a week at home now. I'd sooner get rid of my car than I would our cassette recorder."

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TRAVEL

Afoot in Europe: A Walker's Guide to Britain and France

FRANCE

Taking to the road means careful planning. Weather is everything to the walker. Although the temperate climate of western Europe makes it possible to walk anywhere at almost any time of year, spring and fall may be best for the walks described below, especially in some areas of France, where the summer is hot and dry. Spring arrives later in the northern climes and is delayed at high altitudes.

The suggested itineraries cover historic and scenic regions of Britain and France; next week hikes will be suggested in West Germany and Switzerland. The degree of skill and amount of time involved vary from a day or two to a week. Some of the walks are gentle rambles, others are demanding treks over sometimes tricky terrain.

Both guides were written by Adam Nicolson.

BRITAIN

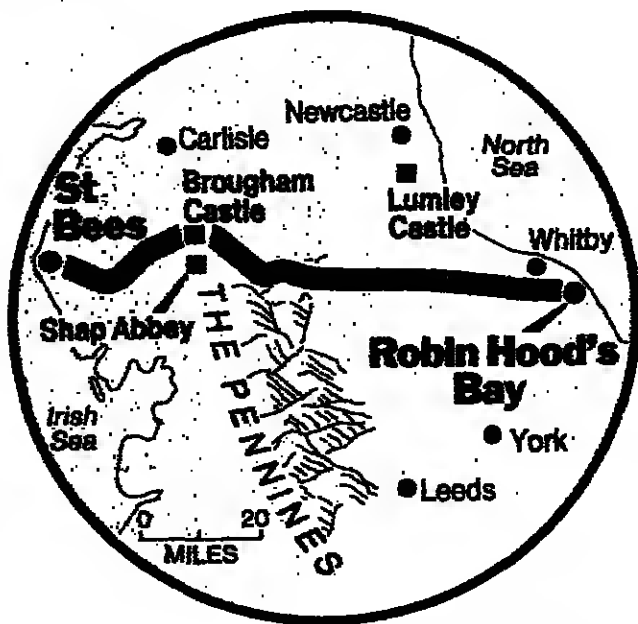
Crossing From Coast to Coast

190 miles/304 kilometers from Robin Hood's Bay in Yorkshire to St. Bees in Cumbria. Alternating moorland and easy field paths; one or two serious climbs at the western end.

The walk passes through three national parks — the North York Moors, the Yorkshire Dales and the Lake District — and lays the north of England bare. Its shape — the definite ends and the successive crossings of the Moors, the Pennines and the Cumbrian mountains — gives it a sense of heroic and epic traveling, a completeness, which in other countries you could get only after 1,000 miles. It is also much more fun than the more famous (and overcrowded) Pennine Way, which is a boring slog through bog.

As for places to stay, I must confess ignorance, since I slept every night in a tent. But I can recommend the tent as light, weatherproof and beautifully made. It is called an Ultimate Equipment Solo Packer II. It, or its successors, can be had from Ultimate Equipment Ltd., The Butts, Varksworth, Morpeth, Northumberland, England. My tent is signed by the woman who made it, and I have spent hundreds of windy nights inside it, grateful for her careful manufacture.

Guidebook: A. Wainwright, "A Coast to Coast Walk" (Westminster Gazette).



Map by The New York Times.

By Offa's Dyke Path

176 miles/282 kilometers from Prestatyn in Chwyd to Bedbury Cliff in Gloucestershire. A relatively easy pass in the rolling border country between England and Wales with some higher hills at the northern end.

In the late eighth century Offa, king of the English kingdom of Mercia, built a monumental dyke — a large ditch and a bank — the length of the border between England and Wales, from Liverpool Bay to the mouth of the River Severn. Large stretches of the dyke survive and the Countryside Commission has arranged a long-distance footpath, which, for about a third of its distance, follows these remains. It runs through some of the most beautiful landscapes in the country, detailed, rural, the semi-forgotten background to "A Shropshire Lad." Or at least so you can imagine if you have the will.

The second-best bed-and-breakfast in the country (Heather of Avebury — see the next British walk — takes precedence) is at Mrs. Lewis, Vron House, Newcastle, near Knighton, Shropshire. And one of the best hotels in Britain (not particularly for its comfort, but in its place, its uniqueness) is the Llanthony Abbey Hotel, near Abergavenny, Gwent. The hotel is built inside the 12th-century ruins of an Augustinian priory, deep in a green Welsh valley once owned by the poet Walter Savage Landor, and with the moorlands of the Black Mountains rising on either side.

This tiny valley, the Vale of Ewyas, was the favorite place of Eric Gill, the sculptor and letterer, and Gerald of Wales, the eccentric medieval chronicler. If you decide to go there — it is the highlight of the walk — you will probably find it full of rather strange people on their various and esoteric pilgrimages. Here, for one, it is impossible to believe that the world is losing its idiosyncrasies.

Guidebook: C.J. Wright, "A Guide to Offa's Dyke Path" (Constable).

Rambling Along the Ridgeway

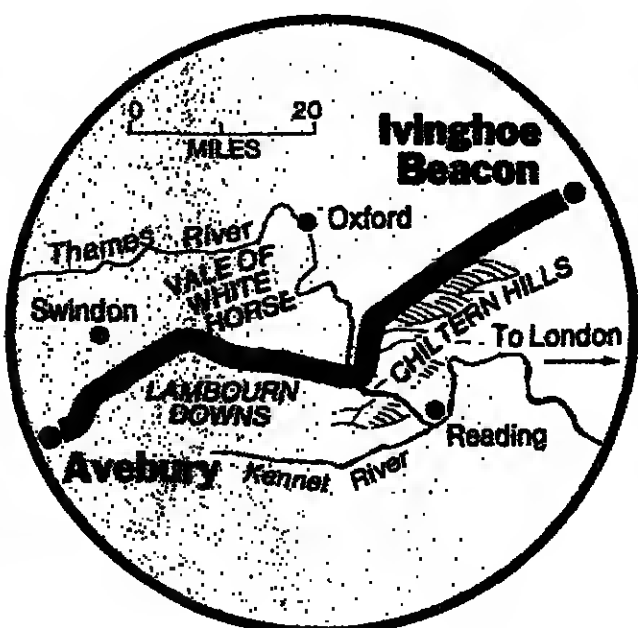
85 miles/136 kilometers from Avebury in Wiltshire to Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire. A relaxed walk on open downs and through woods with a few gentle climbs.

This is part of the oldest road in the world, an unpaved and grassy track along a chalk ridge, first used by animals and men about 10,000 years ago at the end of the last Ice Age. The Ridgeway is only a few hundred feet above the surrounding farmland, but it enshrines a different world, where graves, fortresses and temples of men from thousands of years ago are more concentrated and mean more than anywhere else in Britain.

At intervals you come down off the chalk hills into the modern golf-club world of southern England, where millionaires preserve cottages and stockbrokers eat Ploegman's Lunch in centrally heated inns. But at the western end, especially at Avebury, a village surrounded by a circular stone circle, you will find something worth traveling for. The dining-room of the pub is built from pieces of a standing stone that was destroyed in the 17th century for the purpose. For the best bed-and-breakfast in England, ask for Heather (she has an incredible shock of orange hair), who lives in an old brick house down past the church on the left.

Guidebook: J.R.L. Anderson, "The Oldest Road" (Wildwood House). The best place for guidebooks and maps of Britain is Stanford's, Longacre, London WC2.

Accommodations: The most comprehensive guide to bed-and-breakfasts in Britain is published by the Ramblers' Association, Wandsworth Road, London SW8.



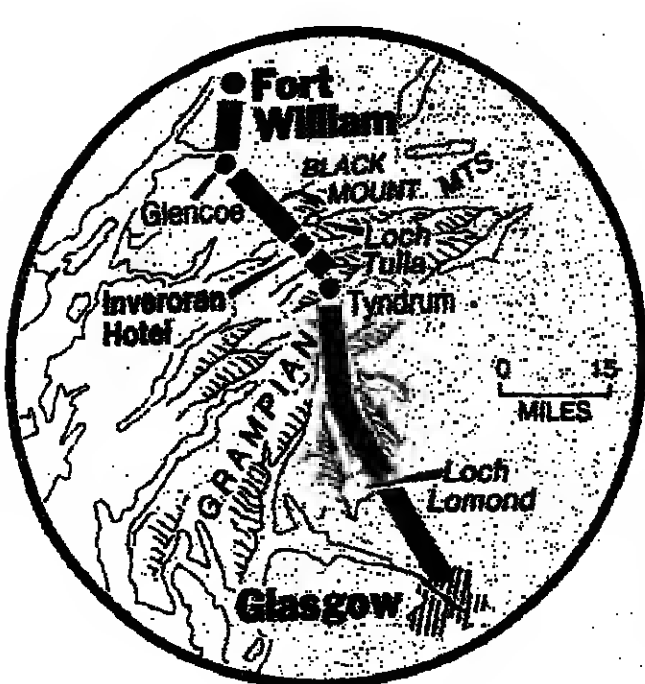
North From Glasgow to Fort William

103 miles/165 kilometers from Glasgow to Fort William. Mostly low-land route through the highlands following the old roads, now disused, that always opt for the passes and not the summits.

The trail starts in the middle of one of Glasgow's more respectable districts and after only a few miles of urban decay reaches open country. The hills get higher and the prospects and associations wilder (you pass Glencoe) the farther north you penetrate. For those unimpressed by the idea of leaving a major industrial city for some of the emptiest country in Europe, it might be worth cutting the walk in half, starting at Tyndrum and taking two or three days to get to Fort William, only 42 miles (67 kilometers) away. But you would miss Loch Lomond and Glen Falloch, and the morality of it is dubious. Can it be right to eat only the dessert?

The way regularly comes to old hotels, but the king of them, the Inveroran Hotel, Bridge of Orchy, Tyndrum, Scotland, stands far above the rest. It is alone on the shores of the beautiful Loch Tulla. At the end of an undulating single track road, and is everything that a walker's night stop should be. The summits of Black Mount surround it, the breakfasts are enormous, the bedrooms simple and extraordinarily old-fashioned and the suppers endlessly delicious. What else could you want?

Guidebook: Robert Aitken, "The West Highland Way" (Her Majesty's Stationery Office).



Volcanic Landscape in the Auvergne

160 kilometers/100 miles. Murat to Volvic. A demanding series of climbs on the remains of old volcanoes; not for the faint-hearted.

This is the northern part of the Massif Central. Its landforms are volcanic and the life led here notoriously hard. The wildflowers in the short spring are extraordinary, the birds of prey — buzzards, harriers, falcons — unrivaled elsewhere in France or Britain.

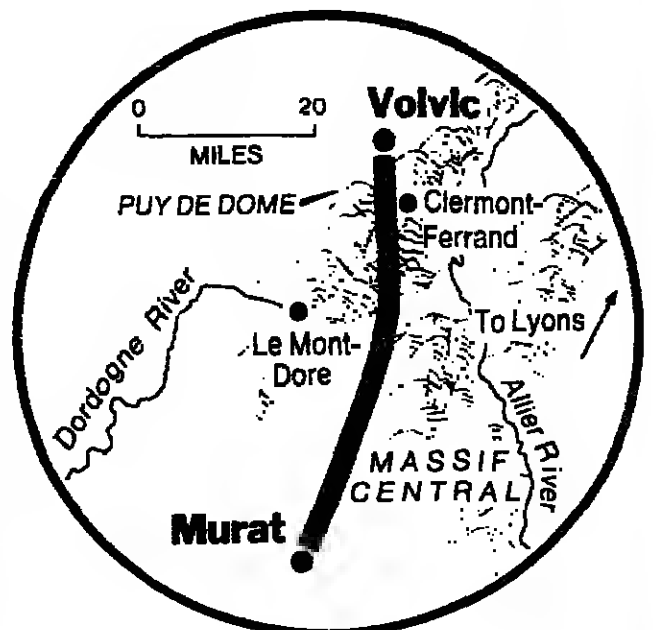
The Auvergne is famous for its cheeses — Cantal, hard, white and rather plain, mentioned by Pliny and sent up with the first French astronaut in June 1982 when he formed part of a Soviet Soyuz crew; Saint-Nectaire, much creamier, with a rhinoceros rind; the famous Bleu d'Auvergne, varying from a delicately veined and mildly flavored subtlety to a roaring, stinking mass of fetid blue worm tracks, depending on age.

But the great thing is the landscape (at times no more than the interval between cheeses) of defunct volcanoes, grassed over and become a sort of infernal downland; lava flows grown rigid in all the buckled contortion of a frozen river; great bursts of columnar basalt capped by a castle or a statue of the Virgin.

The path climbs up and down these enormous remains, often exhausting, sometimes above the snowline, nearly always without water. After climbing to the top of one volcano, the Puy de Dôme, I wiped the sweat from my face, peered into the pit of the crater and saw a Frenchman lying flat out in the middle of it, stark naked and with his arms outstretched as if crucified on the earth. Strangely, it seemed the most obvious thing for anyone to be doing at the time.

Guidebook: Topoguide du Sentier de Grande Randonnée No. 4 (Méditerranée-Océan, Trocôgne Auvergne). Topoguides and maps are available from the Institut Géographique National, 107 Rue la Boétie, 75008 Paris.

Accommodations: For a list of gites — simple rural hostels — write to Chaminade Auvergne-Limousin, 5 Rue Pierre le Vénérable, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand.



Tracing Celtic Trails in Brittany

209 kilometers/130 miles. Saint-Efflam to Douarnenez. Like Wales without the mountains, never difficult but often heavy going.

Brittany is the French version of Cornwall. Celts from Britain colonized it during the fifth and sixth centuries while the Anglo-Saxons were taking over lowland Britain. In many ways — in the rocks, flowers, trees, even the style of building — the country that greeted these newcomers resembles the one that they left behind. The history of that colonization is unavoidable in Brittany.

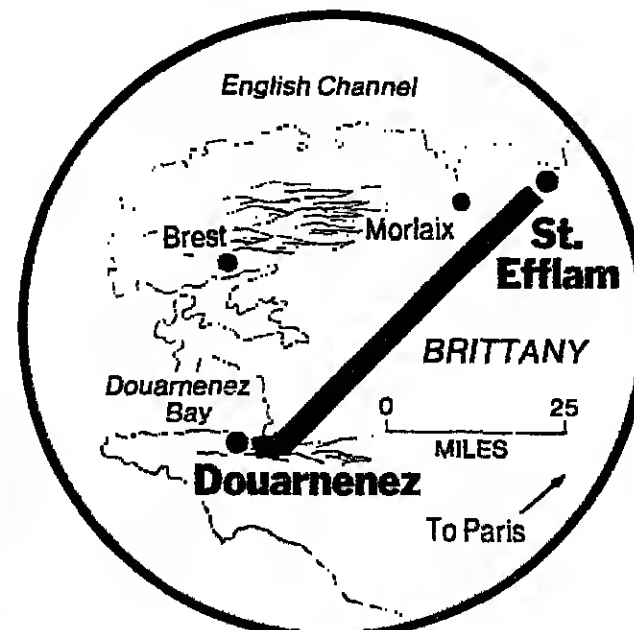
A walk there is half in France, half in one of the Celtic extremes of Britain. The food, compared with the rest of France, is fairly banal, but no worse than in Wales. The landscape is often depressing, imbued with the kind of puritan hardness that the French are said to find invigorating. Only at the coast does this dourness rise to a kind of fragmented beauty, full of granite solids and broken slates.

It may seem strange to recommend Brittany for a walking tour in France, since it does not fit the Dubonnet idea we have of the country. Nevertheless it is fascinating to see how that frail, warm image survives in a landscape that is essentially hostile to it. If the old clog-and-lace-cap Brittany has all but disappeared, this strange region can still reveal that Frenchness is more complicated than we all care to imagine.

Guidebooks: Topoguides des Sentiers de Grande Randonnée Nos. 34 (Tronc des Côtes-du-Nord), 37 and 380.

Accommodations: For a list of Brittany gites, write to Abri-Bretagne, 14 Boulevard Beaumont, 35000 Rennes.

Try Sunday lunch at the Relais de la Place in Le Faou, where the entire town gathers to eat six enormous courses.



Fruit and Color in Provence

177 kilometers/111 miles. Aix-en-Provence to Saint-Tropez. A succession of high limestone ridges and flat vine-covered plains; impossibly hot in mid-summer and with several sweat-drenching climbs.

Provence fulfills the European dream of a mythical south, full of fruit and color. As Auden wrote in the 1930s: "Again and again we sight for the ancient south / For the warm nude ages of instinctive poise / The taste of joy in the innocent mouth."

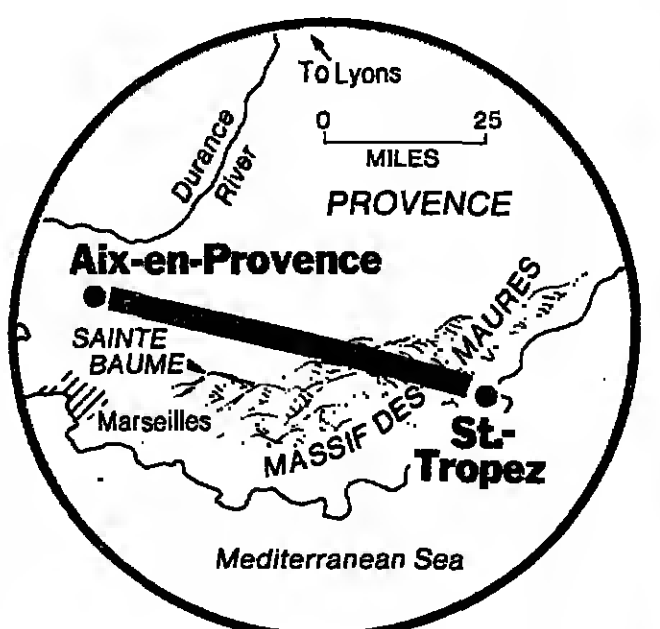
Saint-Tropez embodies — or at least used to — this notion of the prelapsarian state, but its hinterland is harder, a country of dried-out limestone and blunt winds. This tension between the fecund and skeletal makes the region one of the most fascinating and beautiful in Europe. Walking through Provence — something the French tend not to do — reveals this arid rigidity, while the food and wine are part of the more comfortable side of things. The pleasure is in the alternating extremes.

It is difficult to recommend particulars, since the whole spectrum needs to be experienced, but Aix is an incomparably fine city, the inheritor of all that is best in Europe, without being overawed by the past. Climbing Mout Sainte-Victoire, the repeated subject of Cézanne's paintings, has all the pleasures produced by clambering over an art object; the yellow of the November oak trees below La Sainte Baume has to be seen to be understood, and your arrival in Saint-Tropez, dirty and sweaty from long days in the Moots des Maures, will strip you of any sense of cool you might still have nurtured.

Guidebook: Topoguide du Sentier de Grande Randonnée Nos. 9 and 98 (Jura-Côte d'Azur; and Tronc Bouches-du-Rhône et Var).

Accommodations: For a list of gites, write to Excursionnistes Provençaux, 8 Rue de Littéra, 13100 Aix-en-Provence.

In Var, you might try M. Gilbert, a hermit who runs a small hostel on top of a mountain. You must book in advance. His official address is Ermitage de Notre Dame des Anges, 83790 Pignans, Var.



Rural Comfort in Limousin-Quercy

160 kilometers/100 miles. A gentle drift through the heart of France, never exhausting and never out of touch with a café.

This walk will take you through some of the most settled countryside you could find, full of woods, meadows, streams, mills, cattle and the repeated picture of the French stone farmhouse, surrounded by its gardens and fields, with which the world is familiar and which is cherished by the French themselves.

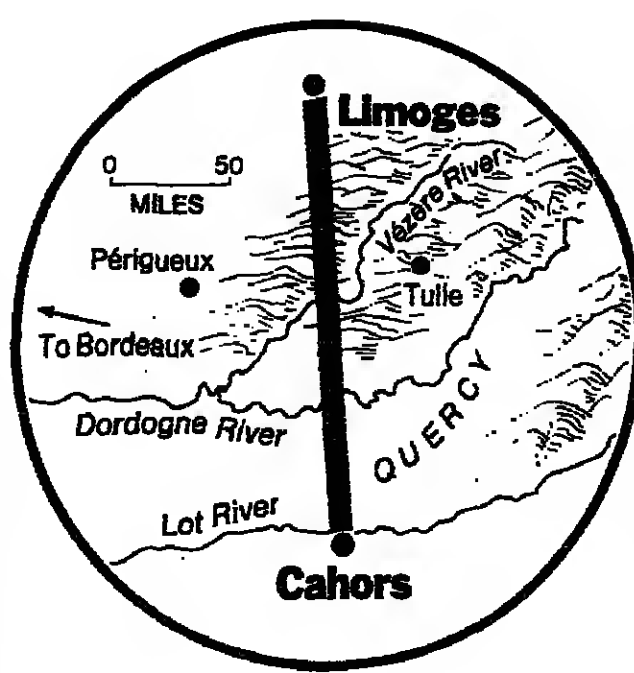
Life is famously good here — this is where steak is cooked in the luxury of goose fat, where truffles have been hunted for centuries with pigs and dogs, where a bowl of soup is incomplete without a good drop of wine being added to it.

No French people are more insistently welcoming than the Quercinois. But even here, in this upholstered atmosphere, you find the abandoned farms and decayed villages that mark the French countryside from edge to edge. It is a drained world, still formed in the old structures, but with much of the substance gone. The field lanes survive and they are the best way of crossing through the country, a means of getting to know its most intimate corners. It is a way of discovering the whole of rural France, or at least the best of it, in a small and almost perfect distillation.

Guidebook: Topoguides du Sentier de Grande Randonnée No. 46.

Accommodations: For a list of gites in the northern half of the region, write to Chaminade Auvergne-Limousin, 5 Rue Pierre le Vénérable, 6300 Clermont-Ferrand; for the southern half, Comité de Randonnée Midi-Pyrénées, 3 Rue de l'Esquille, 31000 Toulouse.

A lovely place to stay in Quercy is the Hôtel de la Terrasse, near Rocamadour; try the small goat cheese called Cabécoux and vin de Cahors.



NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	2,800.00	2,790.00	2,790.00	-10.00	Dow Jones	2,800.00	2,790.00	2,790.00	-10.00
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Thursdays NYSE Closing									
Vol.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	7 P.M.	8 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 P.M.	11 P.M.	12 P.M.
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AMEX Diaries									
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AMEX Diaries	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	AMEX Diaries	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
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Thursdays NYSE Closing									
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AMEX Most Actives	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	AMEX Most Actives	1,000,000	125.00	124.00
AMEX Most Actives	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	AMEX Most Actives	1,000,000	125.00	124.00

BLUE SUITS and 500% PROFITS

For months our researchers have warned the "Street" against high tech mania, highlighting a past report (released in May) by cautioning, "TEXAS INSTRUMENTS \$150, IS BLOATED: SELL," augmenting our theme by calling APPLE COMPUTER at \$56 "LEMON," and warning, "IBM: SELL, APPLIC SELL." A well equipped trader in a buy-sell market, "pursuing the blue suit," the same philosophy has been embraced by both "investment bankers" and "shady underwriters" peddling science fiction at inflated prices. At the time we categorized APPLE as a "Lemon," one of America's most prestigious brokerage houses classified the shares as "an excellent buy."

As recently as one month ago, F.P.S. published a roll call of 52 exotic equities which we believed to be vulnerable. Since that date 48 of the 52 have plummeted in price, leaving only four left standing. The "Crowd" months ago? While high tech dreams were evaporating, F.P.S. clients have profited "shorting" distorted shares, having bought an emerging oil at \$1.50 and up two months ago, current price \$3.50, adding to profits in an overvalued stock market.

On October 18th a famed analyst, after caressing his oil barrel, commented, "The Digital Equipment Corp. could be the start of the long awaited new era in the high tech sector." Where was he and the "Crowd" months ago? While high tech dreams were evaporating, F.P.S. clients have profited "shorting" distorted shares, having bought an emerging oil at \$1.50 and up two months ago, current price \$3.50, adding to profits in an overvalued stock market.

(Continued from Page 10)

Version	10	8%	5%	3%	1%
DataShe	1251	191	184	184	
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baempot field in the Gulf of Thailand at 13 million cubic feet of gas and 400 barrels of condensate a day. Production is expected to increase to about 30 million cubic feet of gas a day by early 1984, the company said.

the value of new buildings erected during the month was \$272.7 billion at an annual rate, compared with a revised \$274.8 billion in August. The decline in September followed a 2.4 percent rise from July to August.

Age	Sex	Age
1,664	1,38	
5,80	5,55	
4,50	4,20	
21,50	21,10	
82-82	72-72	
22-27	22-26	
48-71	72-75	
N.A.	3,525	
6-19	40-42	
140-145	440-47	
1,375	10-13	

INTERNATIONAL
Tribune
The New York Times and The Washington Post
Global Newspaper

Nov. 3

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gasport held in the Gulf of Thailand at 13 million cubic feet of gas and 400 barrels of condensate a day. Production is expected to increase to about 30 million cubic feet of gas a day by early 1984, the company said.

new buildings erected
month was \$272.7 bil-
lional rate, compared
d \$274.8 billion in Au-
gustine in September fol-
percent rise from July

TRN	AGE
4044	1.36
4045	0.55
4046	0.50
4047	0.50
4048	213.80
4049	57.50
4050	22.26
4051	72.76
4052	25.25
4053	49.42
4054	1.45
4055	10.63

Tribune
Newspaper

WASHINGTON — U.S. spending for new construction fell 0.

ADD N.Y. N.Y. 404.00 404.00 410.25 41
 687 lots of 100 tray oz.

Zinc: spot	576.50	577.50	577.50
3 months	584.00	585.00	597.00

completed acquisition of Anglo Overseas Holdings for \$100 million.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Two Norwegian Banks, Fiskernes and Christiania, Are Planning Merger

OSLO (AP) — Two large Norwegian banks, Fiskernes Bank of Tromsø and Christiania Bank OG Kreditkasse of Oslo, said Thursday they will merge on Jan. 1.

Fiskernes, the 10th-largest bank in Norway, approached Christiania, ranked No. 2, about the possibility of a merger last month.

Fiskernes said the merger would help it continue to serve Norway's fishing industry, while giving Christiania about the same size as Norway's largest bank, Den Norske Kreditbank, with a management capital of about \$4.7 billion.

Fiskernes Bank, in recent years, has accumulated losses of \$12 million, largely because of the shipping recession.

Belgium Said to Plan Big Eurocredit

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Belgium is expected to begin talks with major banks over the next few weeks to raise \$1 billion toward its 1984 borrowing program with a major Eurocredit, financial and government sources said Thursday.

The Belgian treasury has had repeated approaches from major banks suggesting favorable terms, but no formal discussions have yet taken place, the sources said.

Bank of Belgium would be the obvious lead manager under the system, in which the state offers the lead in turn to the country's three major banks.

Banks Agree on Help for Arbed Unit

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West German banks have agreed on measures to provide Arbed Saarstahl, a subsidiary of Arbed SA of Luxembourg, with an additional 425 million Deutsche marks (\$160.4 million) in liquidity, sources said Thursday. The aid plan was contingent on the granting of help by the government and other parties, they said.

The agreement was scheduled to be presented Thursday to the West German economics and finance ministers in Bonn. The sources said a sticking point in the agreement could be the reaction of Arbed SA, which so far has given no sign of willingness to rescue its subsidiary.

In the rescue action conducted last year, Arbed promised to provide a further 100 million DM to Arbed Saarstahl, while the banks wrote off 60 million DM of interest due. The banks fulfilled their commitment, but Arbed has yet to provide any of the 100 million DM it promised.

Italy Plans Disclosure Bill for Firms

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian government proposed a draft bill to widen disclosure requirements for shareholders in publicly listed companies and banks, the Treasury minister, Giovanni Goria, said Thursday.

The bill, which must now be put to parliament, would require all shareholders with a stake of 2 percent or more in a publicly traded company to disclose their interest to the company and to the National Board of Companies.

Shareholders with a stake of 5 percent or more in a bank or other credit institution would also be required to disclose their interest to the bank of Italy. The bill would also strengthen the powers of the commission and of the central bank to demand additional information from holders, including the identity of effective holders operating through trustees.

N.Y. Life's \$1.6-Billion Adjustment

NEW YORK (Reuters) — New York Life Insurance Co. says it has restructured the bond portfolio of its guaranteed-rate pension fund by selling and buying a total of \$1.6 billion in bonds. The company said it believes that it was the largest single corporate bond transaction on record.

Kenneth O'Brien, senior vice president of the company, said Wednesday that the restructuring shortened the portfolio's average maturity to 6.7 years from about 20.

Previously, he said, a majority of the portfolio was devoted to corporate and utility bonds. Now, 64 percent is in U.S. government securities, with 86 percent of the bonds rated A or better and 14 percent at Baa.

Dome Petroleum to Meet With Bankers

CALGARY, Alberta (Reuters) — Dome Petroleum Ltd. confirmed Thursday that it has called a meeting with its Canadian and international bankers for Dec. 1. "We plan to present them with the company's plan for restructuring the debt," said a Dome spokesman, Doug Evans.

Mr. Evans declined to discuss details about the restructuring, but said Dome is seeking the company's own about 6.3 billion Canadian dollars (about \$5.1 billion) to 50 financial institutions.

Banking sources said Wednesday that Dome's meeting with the bankers was imminent but cautioned that it was unrealistic to expect any plan would be implemented quickly.

Chairman of Avon Products Resigns

NEW YORK (AP) — David W. Mitchell, 55, has resigned as chairman of Avon Products Inc., effective Jan. 1, the company's board said Thursday.

Hicks B. Waldron, president and chief executive officer, is to take on the additional post of chairman, the board said.

Avon Products includes Avon, the world's leading maker and distributor of cosmetics, fragrances and fashion jewelry; Mallinckrodt Inc., a leading manufacturer of health-care products, specialty chemicals and flavors, fragrances and cosmetic chemicals; and direct mail and specialty retailing, which includes Avon Fashion Inc. and Tiffany & Co.

Baldridge Predicts Lower Prime Rate

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge predicted Thursday that the prime interest rate would be as much as one percentage point lower than its current 11 percent by the end of the year.

Interviewed on television, Mr. Baldridge also predicted that the U.S. economy would grow at an annual rate of 6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1983 and that growth for 1984 would be 4.5 to 5 percent.

Mr. Baldridge said he expects the U.S. unemployment rate to drop to 9 percent from its current 9.3 percent by the end of 1983 and to fall to 8 percent by the end of 1984.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain		Cobalt		Nilsen (A.C.)	
Mark & Spencer		4th Qtr.	1982	4th Qtr.	1982
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	364.3	Revenue	179.2
Profit	26.8	Profit	1.0	Profit	12.0
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.35	Per Share	0.42

France		Castle & Cooke		Pacific Power Light	
Begin-Say		3rd Qtr.	1982	3rd Qtr.	1982
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	47.2	Revenue	41.1
Profit	26.8	Profit	1.0	Profit	12.0
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.35	Per Share	0.42

Germany		Coca-Cola		Portland Gen. Elec.	
Creusot-Loire		3rd Qtr.	1982	3rd Qtr.	1982
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	47.2	Revenue	41.1
Profit	26.8	Profit	1.0	Profit	12.0
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.35	Per Share	0.42

Netherlands		Columbia Gas Sys.		Raymond Int'l.	
KLM		3rd Qtr.	1982	3rd Qtr.	1982
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	47.2	Revenue	41.1
Profit	26.8	Profit	1.0	Profit	12.0
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.35	Per Share	0.42

United States		Consol. Nat. Gas		Southern Co.	
American Can		3rd Qtr.	1982	3rd Qtr.	1982
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	47.2	Revenue	41.1
Profit	26.8	Profit	1.0	Profit	12.0
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.35	Per Share	0.42

Canada		Manville		USF & G	
Manville		3rd Qtr.	1982	3rd Qtr.	1982
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	47.2	Revenue	41.1
Profit	26.8	Profit	1.0	Profit	12.0
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.35	Per Share	0.42

Sweden		Anders Clayton		USF & G	
Anders Clayton		3rd Qtr.	1982	3rd Qtr.	1982
Revenue	1,450	Revenue	47.2	Revenue	41.1
Profit	26.8	Profit	1.0	Profit	12.0
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.35	Per Share	0.42

Reagan Backs Hollywood Producers in Dispute Over TV Reruns

NEW YORK (AP) — Hollywood producers have won President Ronald Reagan's help in their effort to keep control of the distribution — and profits — of reruns of network television shows.

The president, stepping into a dispute between Hollywood and television networks over the rights to the programs, endorsed a two-year delay in a proposed change in Federal Communications Commission rules. The change would allow the major networks to hold a financial interest in the television shows they broadcast. Present regulations forbid such an interest and give control to the production companies that make the programs.

Mr. Reagan's position was made public at a Senate Communications subcommittee hearing Wednesday. The subcommittee was hearing testimony on a bill that would block the commission from allowing network ownership of the programs for five years.

The president's action was regarded as a major setback for the television networks, which hope to increase their profits by gaining control of the distribution of reruns of prime-time shows. Hollywood producers have strongly opposed the rule revisions.

The issue, both sides contend, is central to the future of television programming. It involves hundreds of millions of dollars that syndication sales now bring Hollywood producers each year.

"It is unusual for a president of the United States to get involved personally and contradict his Department of Justice and Department of Commerce," said Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, who has sponsored a bill that would prevent commission action on the issue for five years. Mr. Waxman welcomed the president's statement, saying that Mr. Reagan had "personal expertise" on the subject from his years of involvement with the motion picture industry.

"I think that we will be able to prevent any FCC action on this," Mr. Waxman said.

Dale Brown, a special assistant to Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona and chairman of the Senate Communications subcommittee, said Mr. Goldwater told the administration Tuesday night, "I think it is crazy for the president to get involved and get the networks mad at him."

Michael F. Barrett, an aide to Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House subcommittee on oversight and investigation, said Mr. Dingell was concerned that the president's stand might give a further indication that the administration was attempting to pressure the commission and interfere with the independence of the regulatory agency.

Randy Nichols, chief of staff to Mark S. Fowler, the commission chairman, said the agency had no immediate reaction to the president's support of a two-year moratorium. "We are still analyzing comments," Mr. Nichols said, "and we are watching what Congress does."

The president last month summoned Mr. Fowler to the White House for a briefing on the issue.

Mr. Reagan's position was contained in a letter from Edwin Meese 3d, counsel to the president. Mr. Meese's letter came in response to an inquiry made by Senator Pete Wilson, Republican of California, earlier this year as in the president's position on the issue.

Mr. Wilson released Mr. Meese's letter Wednesday during the hearing.

"A two-year moratorium would allow us to give the issue further study and monitor future changes in the marketplace," the letter to Mr. Wilson said, "while at the same time insuring the continuing healthy competition within the industry."

Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter and Assistant Commerce Secretary David J. Marke testified in favor of the moratorium. Both of their departments in the past had supported the commission's proposal to relax its Financial Interest and Syndication Rules, which govern the reruns.

The current regulations, enacted by the commission in 1970, forbid the three television networks to sell, or syndicate, television series to individual stations after the programs have run on the networks. The rules also prevent the networks from sharing in the profits of syndication sales. Only the producers of programs can now control syndication, which last year yielded them \$800 million.

In enacting the rules, the commission sought to increase competition by giving the producers more economic power. But in 1982, the commission began considering altering the rules as part of the movement in the executive branch toward deregulation.

In August, the commission issued a tentative decision to modify the Financial Interest and Syndication Rules. The commission was to make a final ruling later this year. Both sides have predicted that the commission would affirm the tentative decision.

Meanwhile, several bills have been introduced in the House and Senate to prevent the commission from acting for periods ranging from six months to five years.

Mr. Reagan's statement drew a negative response from Columbia Broadcasting System Inc., which, along with the other networks, has lobbied heavily on the issue. "We regret that the president, who has been so consistently in support of deregulation, should override the studied recommendations of his agencies so as to protect the motion picture industry from competition," said Mary Boies, a CBS spokesman.

The Senate subcommittee also heard testimony Wednesday from representatives of the motion picture industry, who argued that if the networks were permitted to own syndication rights, they would come to dominate the industry.

"We are suffering, and they are not," Mary Tyler Moore, the actress and producer, said of the networks. "The only time we make money is in syndication."

French Officials May Have Trouble Tuning Out Foreign TV Programs

(Continued from Page 11)

cross-border broadcasting is involved.

This protectionist tendency has changed markedly in countries such as Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, where cable networks have begun to flourish. Competitive cable operators have pressed to fill their programming needs have become eager to capture and distribute foreign broadcasts.

After having been angered by the programming of the conservative, state-run radio and television during the years they belonged to the opposition, France's Socialists promised a radio-television reform during the 1981 election campaign.

In the wake of their election victory, the Socialists sponsored legislation last year aimed at fulfilling their campaign promise.

The law, enacted in July 1982, begins with a declaration of independence: "audiovisual communication is free." It goes on to stipulate that an apolitical commission, the Haute Autorité, will be created to serve as a buffer between the government and the media.

The legislation has been followed up with plans for several major projects. The PTT intends to criss-cross the country with a cable network, consisting mainly of optical glass fibers. The network is to go into 1.4 million French homes by 1987 and six million by 1992, according to government plans. It will offer between 15 and 30 channels for television programs and interactive services, such as giving the viewer the ability to shop from home.

The government has also supported the creation of a major pay-television station, which would be France's fourth channel. Georges Fillioud, the minister of communications, announced last week that Canal Plus, as the station is to be called, is to begin transmitting in December 1984.

Another project calls for the launch of a television broadcast satellite that will feed the cable network and offer direct broadcast services to rural households not reached by cable. If the project proceeds as scheduled, the satellite will become operational in 1986.

The government plans pose a number of practical and political problems for those who would prefer to keep foreign broadcasts to a minimum.

Many observers, for example, warn that France will be hard pressed to produce enough programming to fill all the new cable and broadcast channels. In response to market studies, Canal Plus plans to offer daily films. Its

requirements alone will go well beyond the 150 or so feature films produced annually in France.

And the challenge to French-produced programming will not be only quantitative. As a pay-television network, Canal Plus will depend heavily on the quality of its programs to convince the public to rent decoders.

In addition, France will not be the only European country in coming years to have its own direct broadcast satellite. Since the beams from such high-powered satellites blanket most of the continent, the government will find it difficult to keep people from pointing their dish antennas at the satellite of their choice.

But officials are determined to keep the door closed to any deluge of foreign programming. Although the reform law provides clearly for the authorization of private television stations, approval is not likely to be granted to any broadcasters planning to carry predominantly foreign broadcasts.

"No one should expect... automatic authorization to diffuse foreign television programs," Mr. Fillioud said recently.

Havas, the advertising and media group in charge of Canal Plus, will institute a system of quotas in favor of French programs. The company, more than 50 percent government-owned, and the Ministry of Culture, are also trying to

stimulate the French cinema industry to produce more.

On another front, Mr. Fillioud announced last week that operation of a multinational television station in France, called TV5, is to begin Jan. 2. The station is to retransmit, via the European Communications Satellite, programs of the Belgian, Swiss and French stations throughout most of Europe for cable distribution.

Foreign programming also involves domestic political considerations. Jacques Chirac, the conservative mayor of Paris and a rival of President Francois Mitterrand, has expressed his eagerness to offer foreign programming on a future Parisian cable network, despite the government's opposition. Conservative seem anxious to take advantage of a liberalization that they never saw fit to institute during their 23 years in power.

In spite of the government's position, the public has not yet expressed itself on the issue. As new television channels become available and the public becomes more aware of the possibilities, the debate may pick up.

Whether officials like it or not, foreign programming may yet become inevitable. "This may be an exception," one French observer said of the broadcast to the Hotel Mitterrand, "but an exception from which the government won't be able to reverse itself."

Auto Sales In U.S. Post 36.1% Rise

United Press International

DETROIT — U.S. automakers Thursday reported a 36.1-percent increase in October sales, kicking off the 1984 model year with the best monthly performance in four years.

The six U.S. firms sold 664,194 cars in October, up 36.1 percent from 487,871 a year earlier. It was the best performance for the month since 720,867 cars were sold in 1979, the industry's last boom year.

Year-to-date sales for the six automakers are 5,637,026, up 18.6 percent from 4,750,464 last year.

General Motors Corp. reported a 38.4-percent increase in sales for October. It sold 410,177 cars compared with 296,317 last year. GM sales for the final 10 days of the month rose 25 percent. Its sales for the year are up 16.4 percent.

Ford Motor Co. had a 42-percent increase in October sales, selling 150,340 cars versus 105,918 last year. Ford sales in the final 10 days rose 33.4 percent. Its sales for the year are up 16.4 percent.

Chrysler Corp. reported a 15-percent increase in October sales. It sold 75,938 autos versus 66,156 last year. Chrysler sales in the final 10 days of the month were up 10 percent while year-to-date sales are up 24 percent.

GM Unveils a Small Car For Market of Late '80s

The Associated Press

WARREN, Michigan — General Motors Corp. unveiled Thursday a small car it says will compete effectively against Japanese subcompacts in the late 1980s. But GM said it will not abandon its plans to import Japanese cars.

The largest U.S. automaker also will continue its agreement with Toyota Motor Corp. for building a subcompact in California. Chairman Roger B. Smith said at a news conference. Cost of the project, which has been under way for 14 years and has a full-time staff of 325 people, is at least \$1 billion, Mr. Smith said.

"We intend in cover, particularly through the Chevrolet organization, the whole end of the small end of the market," President F. James McDonald said. "We need at least a million cars in that end of the market right now."

Mr. Smith added that the imports and the U.S.-built small car for the future—codenamed Saturn—"will probably be sitting side by side on the showroom floor" of Chevrolet dealerships.

GM does not have a production date or site for the Saturn, and neither Mr. McDonald nor Mr. Smith would say how many Saturns would be built annually or where they would be priced.

But if GM intends to have 1 million subcompacts for sale, it must produce about 500,000 Saturns each year.

It could get another 200,000 Toyota-designed subcompacts from Fremont starting in 1985. The import plans would add some 90,000 Suzuki Motor Co. subcompacts annually from Japan and up to 200,000 subcompacts from Isuzu Motors Co.

However, the Toyota proposal has been snagged over Toyota's refusal to hand over documents sought by the Federal Trade Commission in its review of the agreement. The FTC must approve the pact before it can go through.

Meanwhile, the Japanese government has said it will not give GM special consideration next year as a fourth year of Japanese auto import restraints gets under way. Although the import ceiling will rise by 170,000 to 1.85 million starting in April, the Japanese have not said whether GM's imports will be part of the allocation.

Mr. Smith repeated that GM's preparation and investment in the Isuzu and Suzuki imports should not be overlooked by Japan.

The Saturn would seat five and have about as much interior room as the current Chevrolet Cavalier, he said.

President F. James M. McDonald said the vehicle would be powered by a four-cylinder, fuel-injected engine that will be cast in aluminum, he said.

An International Herald Tribune Conference on: How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks London, November 14-15

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, will open the ninth annual International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held in London, November 14-15, 1983.

Other key speakers will include: Walter O. Habermeier, Counsellor and Treasurer of the International Monetary Fund,

Christopher W. McMahon, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England and Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics at the University of Louvain.

To ensure your company is represented at this timely conference, please return the registration form below today.

The program was developed in conjunction with Forex Research.

NOVEMBER 14

Reaganomics: Success or failure?

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, Director, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

Currency risk assessment and market strategy.

Jeffrey C. Donahue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

How to measure the success of exposure management.

Claudio Mercalli, Group Treasurer, Prelli.

Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.

Hamish Donohoe, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

Money market investment opportunities.

Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Credit Suisse First Boston.

Lunch address: LDC debt financing.

Walter O. Habermeier, Counsellor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.

Kalervo Salmi, Treasurer, Finnboard.

International liquidity management in the oil industry.

Alan Kershaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

Trading currency options.

Arnold Staloff, President, F.A.C., Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee is £295 or the equivalent in an alternative currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 28, 1983.

Please return conference registration form to: The International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone (33-1) 747.12.65 - Telex: 612832.

CONFERENCE LOCATION

Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 8BX, England. Tel: (44-1) 499 6321 - Telex: 215333.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the Foreign Exchange conference, November 14-15, 1983.

4-11-83

Surname

First name

Position

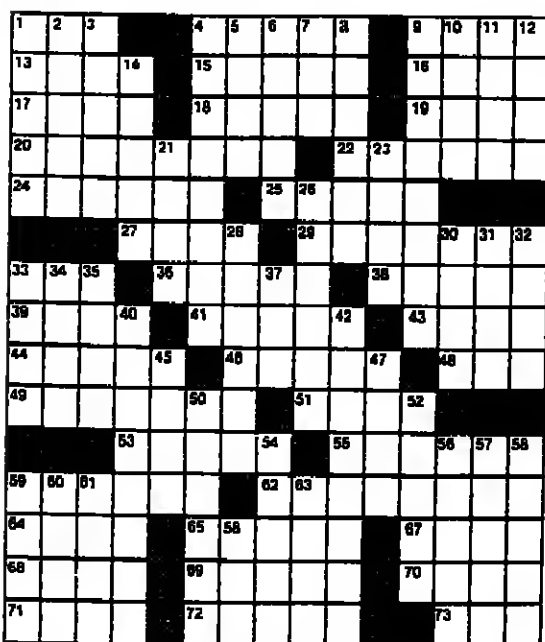
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4 Believer
9 Chambers
13 Peripatetic
15 Patchy
17 Annual
17 Latin lover's verb form
18 Milton's "Regent of the Sun"
19 Feature
20 Turncoat
22 Vote no
24 Man
25 Marginalia
27 Coward
29 Nucleide
32 Season, e.g.
36 Quaver
38 Katmandu locale
39 Seed part
41 Scott
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44 "— good will"
46 Articulate
48 Diocese
49 Australian tramp's bundle
51 Phase
53 River ducks
55 E. B. Browning's "— Leigh"

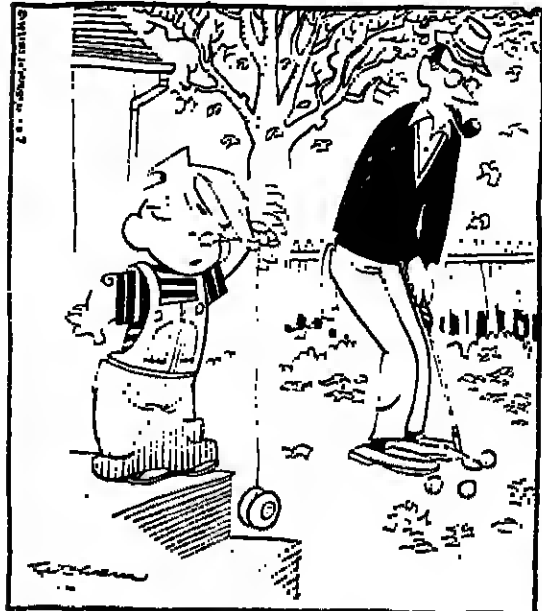
DOWN

1 Arabic dialect
2 Greek god of mockery
3 Use
4 Subsurface sources of water
5 Rotate
7 O'Neill play
8 Metes out
9 Wit
10 Golden-rule word
11 Fish or dates
12 Fuller's geodesic
14 Where Krupp cleaned up
21 Sack
23 Spanish esne

26 Cowboys' rivals
28 One-dimensional
30 tessellum (mosaic)
31 Sheet of sorts
32 Threat word
33 Ruhr city
34 Precinct
35 Shade
37 "The— Rig," Burns poem
40 Hung around
42 Hired
45 Moved fast
47 Pas de (ball figure)
50 Inspiration for a Strauss
52 Vapid
54 Curlewish's relative
56 Lustrous fur
57 Cowboy's cow-catcher
58 Corrosive
59 Deli item
60 Rip or flood
61 Level
63 Prompt
66 Blake Edwards film: 1979

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN GET IT TO GO OUT OKAY, BUT IT DOESN'T LIKE TO COME BACK."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORST
ASAIL
LAISOR
SOXKEEP

Answers: NORST, ASAIL, LAISOR, SOXKEEP.

Answers tomorrow.

Answers: NORST, ASAIL, LAISOR, SOXKEEP.

Answers: NORST, ASAIL, LAISOR, SOXKEEP.

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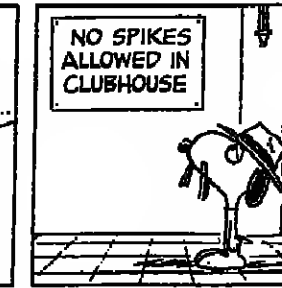
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PEANUTS



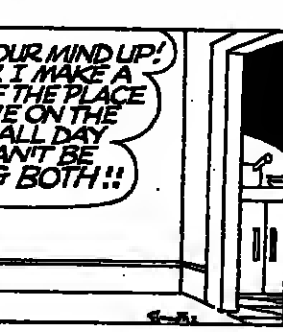
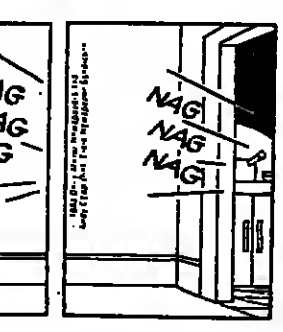
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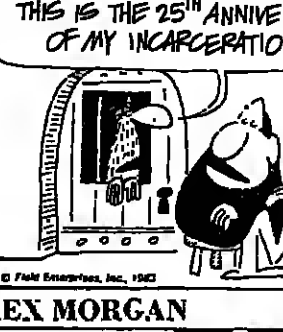
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ANDY CAPP



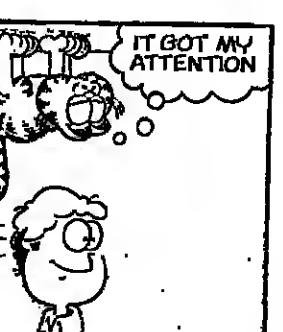
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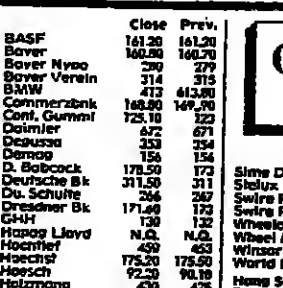
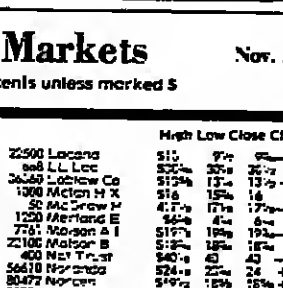
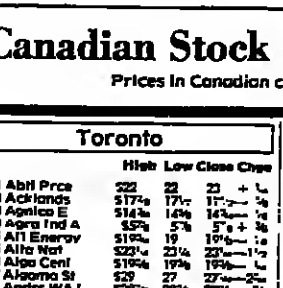
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



CLANG!



CANADIAN STOCK MARKETS

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Nov. 3

High Low Close Chg

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103 Abit Price

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BOOKS

CARY GRANT

A Celebration

By Richard Schickel. 192 pp. \$19.95.

Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

JAMES CAGNEY

The Authorized Biography

By Doug Warren with James Cagney. 239 pp. \$14.95.

St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN the early 1920s, when Jimmy Cagney was struggling to support his family with the occasional song-and-dance engagement, he got a big break: he landed a job with an up-and-coming vaudeville group. The performer he replaced was a young Englishman named Archibald Leach, who later would gain renown as Cary Grant.

Grant and Cagney, the subjects of these two new books, share a lofty and rarefied position in the history of American cinema. Not only were they "movie stars" in the way that was possible only in the adolescent years of the industry, but they were also exceptionally gifted performers, whose discovery of a personal style brought two new distinctive kinds of characters to the screen: the hero as romantic comedian and the hero as street-smart tough guy.

Their screen personas — that magical confluence of personality and artifice — could hardly have been more different. Cary Grant, whether he was playing a former cat burglar, a guardian angel or a wealthy playboy, was always graceful, elegant and charming — the very model of the modern gentleman, whom women love to fall in love with. He was the sort of man who could elude the police bent on arresting him by asking permission to change into "something more formal"; the sort of man, who could coolly tell Katharine Hepburn to step down off her pedestal — and get away with it; the sort of man who responded to an ambush by hundreds of hostile cultists by declaring with perfect aplomb, "You're under arrest. Her Majesty's police force is here to help you." His Majesty's police force was a very touchy subject for Cary Grant, who had begun to fade as a popular figure and both actors found themselves at something of a loss. Though Cagney made "Yankee Doodle Dandy" in 1942 and Grant would try to stretch himself with such efforts as "None But the Lonely Heart," neither ever really managed to transcend the images created by their past successes.

With "White Heat" in 1949, Cagney returned to the gangster genre, and with such movies as "The Bachelor" and the Bobby Searns, and "North by Northwest," Cary Grant began playing another suave, worldly version of himself — or at least what the audience had come to expect of Cary Grant. Both had moved, to use Schickel's words, "out of the realm of acting" and into the realm of personal appearances.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South had a difficult job to make when East opened three spades and North re-opened with a double.

Playing with an expert partner, South might well have made a cue-bid of four spades, showing a willingness to play at the five-level in any suit. With a relatively inexperienced partner, he chose a simple jump to five diamonds, and his partner continued to slam.

If West had left his partner's suit, the slam would no doubt have failed. For South's best chance would have been to play East for both missing heart honors. But West led the club queen in the erroneous belief that this represented safety. South won in dummy

and cashed the diamond ace, discovering the bad break.

It was still possible to play East for the Q-J of hearts, but there was a much better play and South found it. Playing for West to have at least three more clubs, he led a low club from dummy to his nine. West won with the jack, trying to conceal the ten, but South was not fooled: An opening lead from Q-J-x in preference to spades was highly unlikely, and an even club division would not be helpful.

West shifted to spades, as good as anything, and South muffed in dummy. He took two heart winners, finessed the club eight successfully, and threw his heart loser on dummy's club winner. He ruffed a heart low, breathing a sigh of relief when West was unable to overruff.

West led a trump. West put up the nine, but it did not help him. When dummy's last heart was ruffed with the trump king, the Q-J of trumps were poised over West's 10-6 to take the last two tricks.

NORTH

WEST

EAST (D)

SOUTH

WEST

EAST (D)

SOUTH

WEST

EAST (D)

SOUTH

WEST

EAST (D)

SOUTH

WEST

EAST (D)

SOUTH

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EAST (D)

SOUTH

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WEST

EAST (D)

SPORTS

30 Injured in Soccer Battles Between English, Dutch Fans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROTTERDAM — Dutch and English hooligans fought before, during and after the UEFA Cup soccer match between Feyenoord and Tottenham Hotspur of London on Wednesday.

At least 30 persons were injured, seriously. A Rotterdam Red Cross spokesman said that at least 10 persons had been hospitalized, most with knife wounds.

Tottenham won the second-round, second-leg match, 2-0, to qualify for the third round on a 6-2 aggregate.

The trouble in the stadium started before the kick off when about a hundred Tottenham supporters crowded into the section reserved for Feyenoord supporters. The fans, armed with knives, rocks and clubs, started several fights.

Serious disturbances continued after the match. Police searched in the rampaging fans raided shops, eating places and clothing. In one case a Tottenham fan made off with a taxi after its driver got out to clip a passenger.

Earlier, there had been trouble on the cross-channel ferry between Harwich, England, and the Hook of Holland.

Border police travelling on the ferry were forced to lock themselves into the captain's cabin after attempting to prevent acts of hooliganism.

Police said 22 English fans and 11 Dutch supporters were in jail Thursday awaiting trial.

Neil McFarlane, the British minister for sport, said Thursday in London that he would meet Friday the chairman of Tottenham Hotspur for a full report on the crowd violence at the game.

Peter Day, a Tottenham official, said he blamed the European soccer body, UEFA, the Dutch police and the Feyenoord club for making

quate crowd control. He said that Tottenham had warned UEFA several times and alerted local Feyenoord officials and Rotterdam police about potential crowd violence.

The Sports manager, Keith Burkenshaw, said: "I don't know whose fault it is, our fans or their's. But there must be memories of the last game nine years ago."

The clubs had clashed in the 1974 UEFA Cup final and the second leg in Holland was also marred by fighting. More than 200 persons were arrested at the time.

Elsewhere, Hamburg, winners of the Champions' Cup five months ago, was forced to give up the title Wednesday.

Although Hamburg defeated Dynamo Bucharest, 3-2, at home in the second-round, second-leg match, Dynamo went through 5-3 on aggregate. Hamburg evened the aggregate score after 64 minutes, but Dynamo, 3-0 up from the first leg, scored twice in the last four minutes to move into the last eight of Europe's premier club trophy.

In another Champions' Cup match, Dynamo Berlin lost the second-leg against Partizan Belgrade, 1-0, but advanced on a 2-1 aggregate.

However, much of the interest was off the field. Yugoslav newspapers reported Thursday that two East German soccer players, Falko Goetsch and Dirk Schlegel of Dynamo Berlin, "disappeared" while on a sightseeing tour of Belgrade on Wednesday.

A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said police could not establish the whereabouts of the two players.

In the Cup Winners Cup, defending champion Aberdeen breezed through to the quarterfinals with a 4-1 victory on both the night and on aggregate against Belgian league leader, Beveren. It was Beveren's first defeat in any competition this season.

The UEFA Cup holder, Anderlecht, qualified for the third round with a 2-2 draw at Banik Ostrava, winning 4-2 on aggregate. (UPI, Reuters, AP)

Wednesday Results

(Aggregate scores in parentheses)

CHAMPIONS' CUP

Athletic Bilbao, Spain 1, Liverpool, England 1 (0-1)
Benfica, Portugal 3, Olympique, Greece 0 (3-1)
Dinamo, USSR 2, Standard Liege, Belgium 0 (4-0)
Dynamo Moscow, Soviet Union 3, Roma, Italy 0 (3-0)
Hamburg, West Germany 2, Dynamo Bucharest 2 (2-2)
Partizan, Yugoslavia 1, Dynamo Berlin, East Germany 2 (2-1)
Rapid Vienna 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 0 (2-0)
Rapid Vienna 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 0 (2-0)
Rapid Vienna 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 0 (2-0)

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Aberdeen, Scotland 4, Beveren, Belgium 1 (4-1)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Colonia, West Germany 4, U.S. Soccer, U.S. 0 (4-0)
Hamburg, West Germany 2, Dynamo Bucharest 2 (2-2)
Hamburg, West Germany 2, Dynamo Bucharest 2 (2-2)
Hamburg, West Germany 2, Dynamo Bucharest 2 (2-2)
Hamburg, West Germany 2, Dynamo Bucharest 2 (2-2)
Hamburg, West Germany 2, Dynamo Bucharest 2 (2-2)

UEFA CUP

Anderlecht, Belgium 2, Tottenham, England 2 (2-2)
Aston Villa, England 1, Spartak Moscow 2 (2-1)
Basel, Switzerland 1, Borussia Dortmund 2 (2-1)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)

UEFA CUP

Anderlecht, Belgium 2, Tottenham, England 2 (2-2)
Aston Villa, England 1, Spartak Moscow 2 (2-1)
Basel, Switzerland 1, Borussia Dortmund 2 (2-1)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)
Borussia Dortmund, West Germany 2, Feyenoord, Holland 2 (2-2)



While rioting Dutch and English soccer fans fought in the stands, Chris Hughton (below in white) was giving Tottenham a 1-0 lead in its match against Feyenoord in Rotterdam.



SPORTS BRIEFS

LaRussa Is Chosen Top AL Manager

NEW YORK (AP) — Tony LaRussa, who guided the Chicago White Sox to the American League West Division title, was named AL Manager of the Year Thursday by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

LaRussa, 39, managed the White Sox to more victories than any other major league team this year. With a 99-63 record, Chicago won the West by a record 20 games over the Kansas City Royals.

LaRussa received 17 votes from the 28-man BBWAA panel comprised of two baseball writers from each American League city. Joe Altobelli, manager of the World Series champion Baltimore Orioles, was second with seven votes, and Bobby Cox of the Toronto Blue Jays received the remaining four votes. This was the first year the BBWAA had named a manager of the year.

Leading Race Horse Is Killed After Fall

ARCADIA, California (AP) — Roving Boy, the 1982 Eclipse Award winner as the country's outstanding 2-year-old, shattered both hind legs in a fall just stables after winning the Alibhai Handicap at Santa Anita on Wednesday and had to be killed.

Roving Boy, whose earnings of \$800,423 last year were the highest ever for a 2-year-old, sustained tibia fractures in both legs, track officials said. One of the bones was broken in so many pieces "we wouldn't have had enough to work on," said Dr. Greg Ferrara, one of several veterinarians who worked at saving the colt.

Roving Boy was making a strong comeback at the current meeting after suffering a front leg fracture last winter and missing thoroughbred racing's Triple Crown races. It was his second start this fall, as he finished second against older horses in an allowance race at Santa Anita last month.

Reuss Signs 4-Year Pact With Dodgers

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Jerry Reuss signed a four-year contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers on Wednesday, just over 24 hours ahead of the deadline for the baseball team to sign the 34-year-old free agent.

The left-hander had been considered the only quality starter eligible for next Monday's re-entry draft. Reuss, who had a seven-game losing streak earlier in the season, won six of his last seven decisions with a 2.31 ERA in his last 10 starts. He finished 1983 with a 12-11 record and a 2.94 ERA, though he did lose both of his starts when the Phillies beat the Dodgers in the National League playoffs.

While Reuss would not divulge the size of his contract, it is believed that he received \$4 million for the length of the contract. Last winter, an arbitrator awarded Fernando Valenzuela a \$1-million contract to pitch for the Dodgers in 1983.

Britain's Olympic Costs Are Outlined

LONDON (UPI) — It will cost more than £1.5 million (\$2.25 million) to prepare and send Britain's Olympic team to next year's Summer Games in Los Angeles, British Olympic Association Chairman Charles Palmer said Thursday.

Palmer, speaking on the official launching day of the British Olympic appeal, said the cost may seem staggering, "but we want our team to have every facility whilst they are there to get them on an equal footing with competitors from other countries."

Explaining where the money would go, Palmer continued: "To transport the horses for an equestrian team alone will cost over £100,000 and we mustn't forget yachts, rowing boats, canoes, bicycles and all the other equipment essential to our team. The accommodation, the medical help-up, the accompaniment by coaches and the local transportation of our team while in Los Angeles will all be very expensive... probably the most expensive of any Games to date."

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE										CALIFORNIA									
Patrick Division					Adams Division					West Division					Central Division				
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts	W	L	T	Pts	GF	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Philadelphia	1	1	1	1	1	Edmonton	1	1	1	1	Edmonton	1	1	1	1	Edmonton	1	1	1
NY Rangers	1	1	1	1	1	Quebec	1	1	1	1	Quebec	1	1	1	1	Quebec	1	1	1
NY Islanders	1	1	1	1	1	Boston	1	1	1	1	Boston	1	1	1	1	Boston	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	Detroit	1	1	1	1	Detroit	1	1	1	1	Detroit	1	1	1
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis	1	1	1	1	St. Louis	1	1	1	1	St. Louis	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	Minnesota	1	1	1	1	Minnesota	1	1	1	1	Minnesota	1	1	1

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE										WESTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division					Central Division					Pacific Division					NBA Standings				
W	L	T	Pts	GF	W	L	T	Pts	GF	W	L	T	Pts	GF	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Philadelphia	1	1	1	1	1	Edmonton	1	1	1	1	Edmonton	1	1	1	1	Edmonton	1	1	1
Boston	1	1	1	1	1	Quebec	1	1	1	1	Quebec	1	1	1	1	Quebec	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	Boston	1	1	1	1	Boston	1	1	1	1	Boston	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	Detroit	1	1	1	1	Detroit	1	1	1	1	Detroit	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis	1	1	1	1	St. Louis	1	1	1	1	St. Louis	1	1	1

Marino Arms the Dolphins' Attack With a New Dimension

By Paul Atner

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — When Dan Marino began his first Miami Dolphins training camp last summer, he was scrutinized closely by his veteran teammates. They wanted to take a long, skeptical look at the \$2 million rookie quarterback.

But instead of resenting his lucrative contract and his massive publicity buildup, they wound up liking the guy.

"He came in right away and was one of the guys," said linebacker A.J. Duhe. "He didn't want to be a showboat. We need guys who want to fit in and that's how he's been from Day 1."

The veterans now see only good things when they look at Marino. They see a return to the Super Bowl. They see a future all-pro. They see the one player the Dolphins have lacked since Bob Griese's glory days.

They see what is becoming obvious to everyone as the National Football League season enters November: The Dolphins, picking next to last in the first round of the 1983 draft, recorded poor football results of the Bink's robbery.

While no one speaking for the Dolphins likes to make that boast, consider Coach Don Shula's mood lately. You'd expect him to follow his professional caution-first credo and downplay his enthusiasm about a rookie quarterback. But Shula just can't do it.

Has Marino got any faults, Don? "I haven't seen any, have you?" Shula replies.

But there must be some things he hasn't been able to handle? "He's done everything so far that we've asked him to do," Shula replies with a big smile.

In Marino's four starts since replacing David Woodley, he has completed 62 percent of his passes for 10 touchdowns against only three interceptions. His average completion covers almost 14 yards and already he has had three scoring passes of at least 40 yards. He leads the AFC in passing and is trying to become the first rookie to be No. 1 since Parker Hall in 1939.

The Dolphins are 3-1, including three straight victories, since he replaced Woodley. Overall, they are tied with Buffalo for first place in the AFC East with a 6-3 record. Before the move to Marino, the Dolphins were the league's worst passing team and had scored more points than only four other clubs, statistics that were undermining one of the NFL's best defenses.

Even though Woodley had led the Dolphins into Super Bowl XVII, Shula had to make a change. Woodley had been embarrassed by the Washington Redskins in the Super Bowl (four of 14, 97 yards) and had started dreadfully this season. Without a potent passing attack, even Shula's masterful coaching likely couldn't have kept the Dolphins competitive again in the playoffs.

Considering Marino's obvious edge in talent when compared to Woodley, it shouldn't have been a difficult decision. But it was.

Woodley, elevated to a starting role four years ago as a rookie, had become a special Shula project. But Shula also is too much of a realist to linger long on sentiment, especially when Marino is available as an alternative.

So exit Woodley, who will become a free agent at the end of the season. And enter Marino, the sixth quarterback picked in the last draft. Now, Shula bubbles: "The thrill in Dolphins football is back."

"We were surprised he was still there," Shula said. No way did he expect a Super Bowl team to be able to draft a quarterback of this caliber at the end of the first round.

Marino, however, had become a victim of a common NFL draft quirk. Despite all of the draft's sophistication, it still is run by humans. Once a player is considered a "problem," the tendency of the pack is to shy from him and not back the odds.

And Marino was considered a problem. Going into his senior year at Pitt, he was considered a highly rated prototype quarterback (6 foot 3, 215 pounds). But after throwing 22 interceptions, his ranking plummeted. In the scouts' minds, he acted too cocky, forced too many passes, seemed too undisciplined.

"People were scared that they couldn't handle him," says one NFL scout now. "Why waste a No. 1 on a problem?"

What Shula saw was a franchise player who could carry a team for a decade or more. He saw an already polished drop-back passer who had spent four college seasons in a pass-oriented offense. He saw a player who had thrown for 8,416 yards and 79 touchdowns at Pitt.

"I was happy the Dolphins got me," Marino says. "This is all I've wanted to do, to get a chance to play in the pros, and Miami is giving me this chance."

Marino impressed the Dolphins from the first day of rookie minicamp. His passes were sharp, his work habits impeccable.

Shula saw in him "a player with a quick release and a gun for an arm, stronger than Griese's. He has decent mobility and a way to get the ball where he wants it. He seems well-coached. No matter what anyone throws at him, he doesn't get rattled. He's just a natural leader."

Evert and Connors: Back Together Again

This Time the Bond Is Money and a Chance at the World Mixed Doubles Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Chris Evert Lloyd and her husband, John Lloyd, decided it might be better for their relationship to have different partners for the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

They tried playing together in last year's event and lost in the second round.

"I think when I play with John I am more high strung," Evert said Wednesday. "I am more moody and get down on myself. It's difficult playing with someone you are close to."

"If you have another partner, after the match you go your separate ways. But I have to go home with John."

The solution was a promoter's dream. Evert paired up with Jimmy Connors, to whom she was once engaged, and Lloyd will play with Wendy Turnbull, with whom he won the 1983 Wimbledon mixed doubles championship.

Evert and Lloyd have not decided, however, how they would react if they have to face each other during the tournament. They are in separate brackets and would have to reach the finals before facing each other.

"I don't know how I would react, it would be tough if that happened," Evert said. "When I played against my brothers, it was difficult. To have to play against your wife would be even more difficult."

Evert and Connors are playing again for the first time since they reached the finals of the 1974 U.S. Open Mixed Doubles event.

And both are professing their marriage bond is money now, are intent with the on-court and off-court status of their reunion.

"It's a relaxed atmosphere," Evert said. "We were engaged nine years ago, that's a long time. Things have changed since then."

"Hopefully, we're both a little more mature. We've grown up and seen our lives. We have a very close friendship," said Evert, a five-time U.S. Open champion and a re-emerging winner of the women's singles title at Wimbledon.

Evert described the pair as "an action" and said she would be



Hu Na, teamed with Marty Riessen, returns a shot against Bjorn Borg and Bettina Bunge.

"surprised" if she and Connors won the tournament. She said the reunion was a publicity draw based on practicality.

"People don't come to see forehands and backhands. They come to see the different people they're rooting for," she said. "It was a sportswriter's dream when we were together."

I can understand why they make a big deal of it, but the truth of the matter is that we have played mixed doubles before and I feel comfortable playing with him and I'm sure he feels comfortable playing with me, and it was an ideal situation to team up together," she said.

"I need all the help I can get out there," said Connors, who won his fifth U.S. Open singles title this year and is a two-time Wimbledon winner.

Connors, who does not regularly play doubles, said he asked Evert several months ago to team up with him. Both dropped other commitments to make this tournament.

This week, officials of the Stockholm Open Grand Prix event said Connors reneged on a promise to play there and announced they would seek to fine him \$10,000 for not showing up. Connors said he thought that situation had been resolved three months ago.

Evert passed up playing for the American team in the Wightman Cup to participate in Houston.

Lloyd and Turnbull, the top-seeded team, play Beth Hartz and Eliot Teltscher in a first round match Thursday prior to Evert and Connors' match against Houstonian Zina Garrison and Jimmy Brown.

In the tournament's opening round Wednesday, Bjorn Borg, showing the precise shot-making that carried him to five Wimbledon crowns, and partner Bettina Bunge overpowered Hu Na and Marty Riessen, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6.

Hu, China's former top-ranked female player, was making her fourth appearance in the pro circuit since she was granted asylum in the United States six months ago.

"I might have played better if I had played in 20 or 30 more matches," Borg said. "But I was serving pretty good and we played pretty well."

In other matches, second seeded Sherwood Stewart and JoAnne Russell defeated Kathy Horvath and Chip Hooper, 6-4, 6-4; the Nastase and Hana-Mandlikova defeated Hana Kloss and Victor Pecci, 6-2, 6-4; and Roscoe Tanner and Andrea Jaeger defeated Adriano Panatta and Bonnie Gaduski, 7-6, 3-6, 6-2.

Nastase and Mandlikova teamed up less than 24 hours before playing their first match. Nastase's original partner, Andrea Temesvari and Mandlikova's partner, Paul McNamee, each withdrew with injuries.

Martina Navratilova and Paul McNamee, the 1982 champions, are not defending their title.

(AP, UPI)

Wightman Cup Matches

Navratilova has chosen to lead a heavily favored U.S. team in the 55th Wightman Cup tennis competition against Britain in Williamsburg, Virginia. The Associated Press reported.

Navratilova, captain and No. 1 player on the U.S. team, will meet Britain's No. 2 player, Sue Barker, in the opening match Thursday night. Virginia Wade, the British captain and No. 3 player, will take on No. 3 American Kathy Rinaldi in the three-day, best-of-seven matches.

On Friday night, No. 2 U.S. player, Pam Shriver, will meet Britain's No. 1 Jo Durie. The No. 2 doubles team of Americans Candy Reynolds and Paula Smith will take on Britain's No. 2 team of Wade and Barker.

Navratilova will play Durie and Shriver will meet Barker on Saturday. The No. 1 doubles team of Navratilova and Shriver will take on Britain's No. 1 team of Durie and Anne Hobbs.

Super Bowl (four of 14, 97 yards) and had started dreadfully this season. Without a potent passing attack, even Shula's masterful coaching likely couldn't have kept the Dolphins competitive again in the playoffs.

Considering Marino's obvious edge in talent when compared to Woodley, it shouldn't have been a difficult decision. But it was.

Woodley, elevated to a starting role four years ago as a rookie, had become a special Shula project. But Shula also is too much of a realist to linger long on sentiment, especially when Marino is available as an alternative.

So exit Woodley, who will become a free agent at the end of the season. And enter Marino, the sixth quarterback picked in the last draft. Now, Shula bubbles: "The thrill in Dolphins football is back."

"We were surprised he was still there," Shula said. No way did he expect a Super Bowl team to be able to draft a quarterback of this caliber at the end of the first round.

Marino, however, had become a victim of a common NFL draft quirk. Despite all of the draft's sophistication, it still is run by humans. Once a player is considered a "problem," the tendency of the pack is to shy from him and not back the odds.

And Marino was considered a problem. Going into his senior year at Pitt, he was considered a highly rated prototype quarterback (6 foot 3, 215 pounds). But after throwing 22 interceptions, his ranking plummeted. In the scouts' minds, he acted too cocky, forced too many passes, seemed too undisciplined.

"People were scared that they couldn't handle him," says one NFL scout now. "Why waste a No. 1 on a problem?"

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